HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 117 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Sept	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x —	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x —	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINAS ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA —	7,388
17th ,,	DUMANA —	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA —	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14thSept	BANKURA ..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th ,,	KHANDALLA..	East & South Africa
16th ,,	VARELA ..	Buseh via Karachi
17th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
19th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

* Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buseh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12 Sept.	21 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	30 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 Nov.

SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Qanada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47. THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Habzabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For further particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Kanjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Lucer, Kan
Agents:—KE Bombay
Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 9,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,432
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Qualified DAIRYMAN or AGRICULTURIST and VETERINARY SURGEON, 3 years' practical Dairy experience necessary. Salary Rs. 75 to 100/- Free quarters. Annual promotion. Apply JIVADAYA KHATA, Ghatkopar. Bombay, 13th September, 1927.

R445.

WANTED DISTRICT AGENTS for Piece Goods from Bombay Import and suburbs on liberal commission basis. Must have Rs. 50 at least capable. Must see the MANAGING DIRECTOR of the All India Handloom Assiamal Building, Grant Road, Room No. 6, between 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon or write to the TRADING CO., Regd. Office Ludhiana.

A

WANTED for the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Bombay, an experienced MANAGER, Carder Spinner preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Good salary to a good man. Apply AGENTS, The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.

A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to act as Principal. Applications with full particulars and the least acceptable pay must reach Mr. MOHD. AHMED ALI, the Managing Director, the School of Applied Electricity, Kapurthala before the 16th September, 1927.

A R439

PETTY CONTRACTORS FOR EARTHWORK are invited to submit applications to the Foundation Company, Limited, for piecework contracts on irrigation works in Gwalior State. Only reliable men, possessing the necessary experience, will be considered and no advances will be made. Terms and particulars may be obtained from the Company's Engineer, at the Grand Hotel, Gwalior C. I., to which address alone application should be made.

A 29240

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Villa Parle, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLY MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.

C R29242

TO LET on Apollo Bunder in Linden House, one big SHOP on the corner of 2 roads, with nice Show-rooms suitable for Milliner's carpet dealer's and electric business. Please apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Phone No. 22634.

C 29243

TO BE LET.—GODOWN, large size with air and light, ready possession, cheap rent. Apply.—CHANDABHOY RUMJANALLY, No. 271, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

C R441.

PERSONAL

MISSING.—Your mother is going without food since 6th. Rest of family equally in grief. Please take pity and communicate welfare and whereabouts.

GOPAL DASS.

P 29256.

FOR SALE.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Choose Kakomi Casement cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 38 artistic shades.

Samples sent free on request.

Prices from Rs. 0-9-6 to Rs. 0-13-0 per yard.

TABLE CLOTHS.

You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double [illegible] per yard.

THE [illegible] CO.,

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRONZE POWDER.—Best German quality specially suited for Lithography and Printing; one pound tin at Rs. 3/- RONEO DUPLICATING PAPERS, plain and linen; Foolscap Rs. 2/4 and 2/8; Quarto Rs. 1/12 and 2/- respectively. All other kinds of papers and printing materials SUDAMA PAPER MART, 110 Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.

T R29252

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28575C.

PROFESSION

SEND TIME AND DATE of BIRTH or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1/. Five years Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs. 10/. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works, P. O. KASIM. KOTA, Vizag. Dt.

P R403

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A R421

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Columns are requested to send in advance and further they wish to have comments in these columns. The classified short [illegible]

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ALLOTMENT LETTER and RECIEPT No. 5936 for 200 Shares Nos. 287484 to 287683 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Vyashanker Devshanker LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the Company within one month from this date, after which duplicate will be issued.

R446.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary POST of ELECTRICAL LABORATORY ASSISTANT, College of Engineering Poona, on Rs. 50 p.m.

The applicants should have had practical experience of electric wiring and repair work in an Electrical Laboratory, test room or power station. Preference will be given to English-knowing Licensed Wiremen.

The applications should be accompanied by certificates of character and fitness from the Head of the Department where they are serving and should reach the undersigned before 24th September, 1927, Candidates must be present in Poona [illegible] College of Engineering, Poona, 6th September 1927.

29264

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "SEIYO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th September, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Gin and Press Stores for the 1927-28 Season for the five Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories of Mewar State.

The Tenders will be received by the Raj Shri Mahakma Khas Udaipur from the 1st October, to 5th October, 1927. Forms and Conditions of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.

RAGHUBAR DAYAL MATHUR,
For General Manager,
State Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories,
Bhilwara (Mewar).

29260.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJBAI, wife of Ardeshir B. Paymaster (Parsi) Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, Trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 31-33, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, known as "B" Block of "Rander House" being the North Western portion thereof situate, on and being Plot No. 21 of the West Chowpaty Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 446 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8A, New Survey No. B 7298, Cadestral Survey No. 2380 of Malabar Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2660 (4A) and Street No. 101C and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor known as Block "A" of "Rander House," on or towards the West by a Road 30 feet in width, or towards the North by Plot No. 20 of the said Estate leased to Shavaksha Sorabji Panthaki and on or towards the South by Plot No. 22 of the said Estate originally agreed to be leased to the said Sorabji Hormasji Contractor and which said premises were formerly occupied by Sorabji Hormasji Contractor and are now occupied by the Vendor and the tenants of Bai Pirojbai, wife of Ardeshir B. Paymaster.

Dated this 12th day of Sept., 1927.

THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKAR.

29258.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SUKKUR.

C. A. No. 81 OF 1926.

KHEMCHAND son of SANTDAS of Shikarpur Appellant.

versus

FAKHURULDIN IBRAHIMJI, of Bombay, Assignee of Chandia Shikar Vinaik Nawalkar, carrying on business at Bombay in the name of Chandia Shikar & Co., Cutlery Bazaar, Post No. 4, Bombay...Respondent.

Appeal from the order of the Court of Joint Sub-Judge, Shikarpur, dated the 6th day of May, 1927.

To

The above named Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the order of Joint Sub-Judge, Shikarpur in this case has been presented by appellant and registered in this Court, and an application for stay of execution of decree has also been filed and that the 21st day of September, 1927, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf, by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of September, 1927.

(Seal).

Clerk of the Court.

Note.—If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.

29259.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN SPORTING GOODS AND SPORTSMEN.

Auction sale of English Cricket bats, Badminton and tennis raquets, cricket Leg-guards, Wicket-keeping and batting gloves, Bryan Abdominal, Hockey, Football, Tennis and Badminton nets, Hockey Sticks, Golf clubs, Punching Balls No. 5, 6 and 7, Foot Balls of various sizes, Foot Ball bladders, Foot Ball Jerseys, Indoor games, such as Crown, Anchor, Nunera, Bone Counters, etc., Domino Boxes, Lawn, Polo Crochet Balls, Squash, Cricket, Badminton, and Pingpong Balls, Polo Sticks, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell in convenient lots by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the concerned the above mentioned Sporting Goods.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

WILL STAGE

TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. MAYECHA POOT.

Saturday 17th Sept. at 9 P. M.
Sunday 18th Sept. at 4 P. M.
KICHAK VADH.

AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Booking is open at the Madhavashram, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. and at the performance timing at the theatre.

TO-NIGHT Only

Harold Lloyd

The World's Happy Lad in the
THRILL—a—Minute
LAUGH—a—Second
COMEDY CYCLONE

Oil up your rusty laugh glands!
Massage your smile muscles!
Loosen up your clothes!
Here comes the Bombshell of mirth!
Watch this Fuse of Joy!
You're going to explode with safety laughs, when you see—

"SAFETY LAST"

7 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,
PRESENTS
During the week commencing 10th September
A Coloured drama of 1000 Wonders
"MICHAEL STROGOFF"
Featuring Europe's Screen Idol
IVAN MOS JOUKINE.
DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE!!
Daily Four Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
THE NURSE
Featuring MISS RUBY MYERS

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.

Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.

CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar; The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.

Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.

Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,

In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.

Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA

IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."

Price As. Four.

The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.

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Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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Prof. K. T. SHAH
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New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

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TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND DAY AFTER

SHARDA'S APPRECIATED PICTURE

Masked Terror

OR

Kala Pahad

Featuring **Miss KUMUDINI and Mr. VITHAL.**

Heart-Appealing Story and full of thrills.

TO-DAY EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P.M. DAILY 5, 7, 9, & 11 P.M.

PLEASE AVAIL OF THE OPPORTUNITY.

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

NEXT SATURDAY— KRISHNA'S NEW PRODUCTION

"BORN HERO" Featuring Miss GULAB and Mr. NANDRAM and other notable casts.

Remember the Date 17th Sept. the coming Saturday.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

September 13

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 3rd Sept. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	599	513.
Bombay x	13979	1[illegible]8
Karachi	3069	1075
Madras	5029	3511
Rangoon	.. (a)	28
Tuticorin	1674	924
	24350	21149

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 3rd Sept. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	879	448
Bombay	24218	23108
Karachi	10142	3466
Madras	1898	..
Rangoon	521	..
Tuticorin	..	140
	37658	27162

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1926-27	1925-2[illegible]
Calcutta	111056	77617
Bombay x	2165612	33346.6
Karachi	762148	1171906
Madras	188.12	162762
Rangoon	28697 (a)	28752
Tuticorin	62530	84660
	42983 5	4860353

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	39269	40983
Bombay x	1984020	2451947
Karachi	685054	1016703
Madras	54670	96513
Rangoon	64840	84931
Tuticorin	41333	11[illegible]025
	2869185	3811192

(a) to 27th Aug. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 12th September	1927.	1926
	637	783
1st Sept. to 12th September	1926-27.	1925-26
	994	1134

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 3 th Aug.	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	330	2389
China	..	..
Japan	..	..
Bombay (a)	139	345
U. S. A.	..	..
	469	2734

	1st Sept. to 3[illegible]th Aug. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	45195	65995
Continent	374[illegible]50	423150
China	64514	131468
Japan	161203	415543
Bombay (a) ..	48387	119862
U. S. A.	9501	9759
	7[illegible]2 50	1162788

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, September 13.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 9th to 12th instant. ..	5314	4417	+897
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 12th inst.	32939	18882	+14107
SHIPMENTS. 9th to 12th inst. ..			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	875	—	875
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	6101	—	6101
Total. ..	6976	—	6976
SHIPMENTS. 1st Sept. to 12th inst. ..			
United Kingdom	1917	..	+ 19.7
Continent ..	7563	10294	— 2731
China ..	3000	200	+ 2800
Japan .	29444	5901	+ 23543
Coast Ports ..	863	2 3	+ 610
U.S.A.	..	..	..
Total.	42787	16648	+ 26139
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	3587	545	+ 3042
China, Japan & Coast Ports.. ..	6152	—	6152

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	1st to 2nd Sep. 1927.	1926.
Madras	2082	2652
Bombay	640	815
Sind	51	14
Bengal	..	555
U. P.	..	..
Punjab	..	..
C. P.	..	..
Berar	..	..
N. W. F. Provinces	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	..	3
Burma (A)	..	..
Jodhpur State (B) ..	..	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajpipla State ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	..	..
Baroda State ..	..	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State ..	..	..
Alwar State (c) ..	..	..
Holkar State (a) ..	..	..
Katosan State ..	..	..
Total	2773	4039

	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	37621 *	463581
Bombay	745114	855617
Sind	130222	210041
Bengal	50407	48628
U. P.	179639	193588
Punjab	6236789	1077326
C. P.	343301	371743
Berar	746714	600640
N. W. F. Provinces ..	965	2177
Ajmer Merwar	38379	63505
Burma (A)	44972	88258
Jodhpur State (b) ..	½ 569	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	18856	18200
Jaipur State	12907	16801
Baroda State	97291	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State ..	1953	..
Awar State (c) ..	4190	2473
Holkar State (a) ..	3059*	..
Katosan State ..	208	..
Total	3444316	4012581

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	95 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	15 4 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 0 0
Epsom Salt	3 12 0
Sago, Flour, 1st quality	11 8 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 4 0
Maize, Starch, continental	15 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 4 0
Zinc Chloride English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda, Ash	6 12 0
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 13 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

The above prices of Bleaching Powded are nominal.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and the prices both for Spot, Sugar and Forward Positions are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. "Nurjahan" Sh. 15/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/2 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15/6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
Shipment Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

THE WEATHER

SCATTERED SHOWERS IN THE NORTHS

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The weather has again become slightly unsettled over the Punjab and scattered showers have already fallen in the extreme north. Light but extensive thunder rain occurred in northeast India and Burma. Local thunder showers also occurred in western half of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, and local in Burma, Assam Bengal; Bihar. Kashmir, Bombay Deccan Hyderabad north, Coorg, Malabar and Madras southeast. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, West Punjab Hills, Hyderabad. south.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair a quarter inch, Mergui one; Amherest two, Rangoon Akyab, Bhamo Calcutta, Saugor Island, and Bogra, half, Dinajpur one Mymensingh three quarters, Darjeeling, and Patna a half, Murree a quarter, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, and Sholapur a half, Parbhani three quarters, Gulbarga, Madura and Tinnevely a half.

Forecast: Some increase in Bengal, Orissa and extreme north.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.10, Fort 0.02, J. J. Hospital 0.01.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 56.90, Fort 72.25, J. J. Hospital 56.40.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 47.14, Fort 52.09, J. J. Hospital 49.47.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 61.11, Fort 89.55, J. J. Hospital 72.77.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 13th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderate to heavily clouded over the west of the province and clear over the east. Humidity is in defect in the north and east Punjab. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the submontane districts; the minimum was below normal at Hissar only.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad and the minimum lower at Agra; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect is Rajputana. Maximum temperature was almost normal throughout the division; the minimum was lower than usual in upper Sind and generally in Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear or likhtly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal over most parts of the division; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province, while the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.10 in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.15 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the south of the area and moderately to heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88.0 deg. (3 deg. above norma') and a minimum value of 77.6 deg. (1deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.21 in. of rain, Poona 0.14 in. and Sholapur 0.52 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused a few scattered thunder showers in the Peninsula, but remains weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and ocal in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.14 in. at Mangalore, 0.29 in. at Calicut and 0.15 in at Coimbatore.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 13.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13th September 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.883 inches (.024 above normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day 29.755 inches (.029 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.0.12

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (3.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.6 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.79 inches.

Total rainfall during th eyear 56.97 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder and lightning at distance.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

This premier dramatic company of Maharashtra which specializes in "prose plays" has opened its season at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road. The crowded audiences are being attracted to its performance. The Company has the distinction of having a very able cast of actions, viz., Messrs. Date, Tipnis and Pptnis. To-day at 4 p.m. "Mayecha Poot" from the pen of Mr. Joshi will be staged and on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. "Kichak Vadh", the famous play, by Mr. K. P. Khadilker, Editor of "Nawakal", will be given. It will be recalled that this play years ago was the glory of the Maharashtra stage, but was prohibited by Government under a cloud of totally undeserved suspicion that it smells of "sedition." The prohibition has been removed now.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 531 was 6 more than in the preceding week; the death rat eregistered was 21.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 37th week of 1926 when the mortality was 713 and death rate 28.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 703 and death rate 29.4.

Out of the total deaths 151 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 447 and compares favourably with that for the 37th week of 1926 when the figure was 374 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz. 390.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please permit me to ventilate the following grievances through the medium of your esteemed column and request the Municipal Corporators to inquire into the matter: How many qualified and unqualified men are there in each Department of the Bombay Municipality? Furnish example:—License and Encroachment Departments:

How many qualified and unqualified men with their sects? When did they join? Who recommended if they are unqualified?

My idea is to bring this matter to your notice that there are some who served in that office temporarily many times but did not get any chance and the unqualified outsiders got in through some strong influence which caused great hardship and unjustice to the poor capable men who are harping on the mercy of God.

I hope that the benevolent Corporators will scrutinize in this matter satisfactorily and see that justice is done to all.—Yours etc.

RAPBHAR.

ALL INDIA AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS

Bulletin No. 2 is issued as under:—

1. The next All-India Ambulance Competitions will be held in Lahore from February 13th to February 16th, 1928.

2. Arrangements are expected to be made to provide lodging, board, sight seeing and other entertainments for bona-fide competitors and officers in-charge.

3. Honorary Secretary of the Meeting's Certificate will entitle competitors travelling to Lahore to travel in one month double journey in any class on payment of single fare.

4. Teams should reach Lahore only one day prior to the date of the event, for which they have entered unless they want to make their own arrangement for lodging and board. A programme of event will be advertised soon.

5. 1st January 1928 has been now fixed as final date for entries.

6. Intending lady competitors who desire arrangements to be made for their accommodation are requested to write early to Captain Bhandari, Montgomery (Punjab) or Mr. Miles Irving, Commissioner, Lahore Division (Punjab).

7. Following trophis are to be competed for:—

(i) Lady Hardinge Ambulance Challenge Bowl for ladies. (ii) The Gwalior Ambulance Challenge Shield open to teams from British Units of the Regular Army. (iii) The Scindia Ambulance Challenge Shield open to teams from Regular Units of the Indian Army. (iv) The Indian State Force Troops Ambulance Challenge Shield. (v) The Kisg-Emperor's All India Auxiliary Force Ambulance Challenge Shield. (vi) The Lord Hardinge Police Ambulance Challenge Shield and the Hon'ble Mr. Douglas Marshall Straight's Ambulance Challenge Cup. (vii) The Jagmal Raja All-India Labour Ambulance Challenge Shield. (viii) The King Emperor's All-India Railway Ambulance Challenge Shield. (ix) The General Haji Hafiz Obeidullah Khan Brigade Ambulance Challenge Shield and the Gabriel Brigade Challenge Cup. (x) The Jardine Boy Scouts Ambulance Challenge Shield. (xi) The Lord Readisg All-India Educational Institutions Ambulance Challenge Shield and Sir Frederick Whyte Challenge Cup. (xii) Capt. Bhandari's Lord Irwin Ambulance Challenge Shield open to professors, teachers and students of training colleges and schools.

For further particulars please write to: R. B. Captain, R.R.M., Bhandari, Provincial Secretary, Montgomery (Punjab).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13.

S S Oekenfels, Swarz, Hamburg.
S S Seiyo Maru, Matsui, Kobe.
S S Ocean Prince, Pearson, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.

S S Bankura, Hatchard, Busreh.
S S Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
S S Gamaria, Warden, Havre.
S S Genoa, Zoppo, Genoa.

LOADING.

Sept. 13.

Steamer Barala for Busreh.
Steamer Oekenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Nurjehan for Java.

S S Oekenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Oekenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Seiyo Maru: The N Y K steamer Seiyo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ocean Prince: The Graham T Co.'s steamer Ocean Prince arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Bankura: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gamaria: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gamaria sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Havre, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co.'s mail steamer Khandalla will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

The M. Italiana mail steamer Genoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 13.

S S Rajputana for London: 1 bale sheep skins and 8 bales goat skins N H Moos Receiver, 30 bales cow hides H Moosabhoy.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool; 1000 ewt myrabollams and 129 ewt kapoeseed Amin and Sons, 150 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 51 drums caster oil David Sassoon and Co., 95 bales cotton raw N M K Kaisha, 25 bales cotton waste V A Save, 1000 ewt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., 1000 ewt myrabollams M B Kaisha, 700 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros., 120 bales cotton raw The Patel Cotton Co.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

S S Ocean Prince for Dunkirk: 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros., 110 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros.

For Avonmouth: 100 ewt white linseed and 100 ewt nigerseed E Danner and Co., 4000 ewt bone meal J A Begbie and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp: 127 bales wool raw Shamjimal.

For Hamburg: 200 tons peroxide ore James Finlay and Co., 1 cask sheep casings S Saiffuddin and Co.

For Roterdam: 1 cask sheep casings S Saiffuddin and Co.

For Copenhegen: 1 cask sheep casings S Saiffuddin and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa: 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros, 1 case dry casings and 1 cask sheep casings Cox and King's Shipping Agency.

S S Tampa for New York: 2000 ewt myrabollams K Megji, 8 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co., 4000 ewt castorseed Volkart Bros., 1 cask sheep casings and 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 1 cask sheep casings S Saiffuddin and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 13.

S S Aquilia. Agent: Maritima Italiana. From Genova:—105 cases cotton embroideries, 752 cases cotton goods, 11 cases woollen blankets, 7800 numbers marble tiles, 1965 numbers marble slabs, 48 cases wine, 118 cases vermouth, 10 cases German silver tumblers, 10 cases mineral water, 11 cases cotton printed flannel, 18 cases velvet mixed with cotton, 25 cases electric accumulators, 8 cases alarm clocks, 7 cases and 18 bales mixed piecegoods, 97 cases cotton piecegoods, 23 cases and 10 bales cotton and woollen piecegoods, 24 cases rubber circles, 91 cases cotton printed twills, 4 cases socks, 88 cases spun silk yarn, 117 cases art silk yarn, 21 cases cotton trouserings, 58 cases cotton and art silk goods, 6 packages and 88 bales rugs, 68 cases cotton tissue, 19 cases all wool fabrics, 175 cases aluminium circles, 62 bales and 74 cylinders aniline colour, 75 bales alizarine colours, 15 cases and 4 packages cheese, 61 cases cotton yarn, 26 cases condensed milk, 136 cases and 23 barrels isoltons, 170 packages motor car tyres, 14 cases woollen hats, 13 cases medicines, 16 cases cotton and art silk fancies, 10 cases woollen shawls, 19 cases woollen fez, 20 cases woollen goods, 14 cases railway materials, 7 cases cotton laces, 13 cases copying books, 62 bundles flooring tiles, 10 cases woollen plaids, 38 bales cotton and woollen plaids, 20 cases cotton and silk goods, 19 cases tissues, 10 cases cotton veils with art silk, 49 bottles mercury, 17 nungs motor cars, 11 cases M.C. spare parts, 50 cases art silk

From Naples: 100 barrels pumice stones, 4040 baskets potatoes, 1281 baskets and 1202 bags garlic, 38 cases alimentary preserves, 20 cases art silk yarn.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Improving Crop prospects. Increasing crop movement. Continued long liquidation. Futures 71 to 86 points lower.

LOCAL:—Steady opening followed by large liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables, dated 12th instant.

October New York 22-51 (at the opening) lowest 21-63 (2-25 p.m.).

Liverpool.—(1 Light rains Eastern belt.

(2) Further long liquidation, stoploss orders being reached. Light to moderate rain in the Eastern belt.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market declined on general selling influenced by more favourable weather.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

We consider the decline has gone far enough in view of the present prospects of crop. We believe the crop has not yet passed the early killing of frost and recommend purchases on all dips.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friendts Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 12th instant as under.—

Weather continues favourable.

Decline impairing confidence.

Messrs. Vurdhman & Sons have received the following cable:—

"Market extremely sensitive weather News speculative support lacking liquidation hedge selling accentuating decline."

AMERICANS.

13th Sept. 1927.

Improving crop prospects and increasing crop movement caused further heavy liquiration of speculative purchases. Hedge selling also is responsible to some extent in present week state of the market. The New York futures opened quiet with scattered buying by somewhat better cablegrams then expected from Liverpool. There is no inducement to buy cotton and without any exception holders of all long speculative contracts decided to secure profits and the market registered one more downward stock of 71 to 86 points. Towards the close there was little covering. Spot cotton prices declined 85 points to 21-95c.

The New Orleans futures market closed weak at a decline of 88 to 81 points. Spot cotton declined 90 points to 21-60c.

The Liverpool cotton market yesterday opened easy at a decline of 23 points but improved somewhat on better trade demand sales of spot cotton being 10,000 bales. Later on prices ruled easy on further long liquidation and at lower levels again stoploss orders were reached. The close was easy at a decline of 46 to 48 points. Spot cotton declined 13 points to 12 32d. per lb.

Reports of favourable weather have encouraged enormous hedge selling since the publication of the last Bureau report. If one were to believe Bureau's last estimate as a correct forecast, present weakness is nothing more than a natural readjustment of the technical state, absolutely necessary after Bullish activities. While, we believe, if favourable weather continues, prices may sag further but advise great caution in following the decline as crop conditions cannot improve naturally to justify present drop.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Following a drop of 81 points in the New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 443/8 and improved to Rs. 445/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was heavy liquidation by nervous Bulls and prices dropped Rs. 9/- and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 443/8, 445/8, 436/8, 437.
Oomra D./J. 415/8, 416, 407, 409.
Bengal D./J. 366, 367, 365, 367.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 11 points lower and later on declined 31 points. The forward market opened at Rs. 436/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 433/-. At this level there was some improvements but was lost and the market closed as under:—

Broach A./M. 436/8, 436/8, 433, 434/8.
Oomra D./J. 406, 406, 403, 403/8.
Bengal D./J 366, 366, 365/8, 365/8.

To-morrow on account of "Khordad Sal" the local cotton market will remain entirely closed.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Bengal 365 D./J.
Broach 437 A./M.
Umra 409 D./J.
Southern 395 A./S.

READY ROOM RATE.

Southern Fine 406, Fully Good 402, Good 398, F. G. F. 394.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

100 Textile Mill Bijapur 420.
100 E. D. Sassoon Amraoti 420.
100 Jamshed Mill Arandol 362.
100 E. D. Sassoon Kishangarh 391.
100 E. D. Sassoon Gidhardin 390.
100 Ozoburin & Co. C. P. I 421.
100 Japan T. & Co. Laherigagu 356.
100 R. Dossa Nizamabad 390.

Wednesday Ready and forward market closed.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 13

			Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine		M. G.	370	
„ Fine M.G.	365	Nov. +2/Dec. +1		
„		F. G. M. G.	360/—	
Ind-Punjab Fine		„ „	365/—	
„		F. G. „	360/—	
Wardha-Hinga Fine		M. G.	423/25	
Nagpur „	423-25.	Nov+32/Dec+22		
Yeotmal „			418-20	
Arvi	418-20	Nov+14/Dec+15		
Amraoti			410-12	
KhamgaonAkola	410-12	Nov+17/Dec+19		
Mulkapur „			408-10	
Khandesh	408/10	Nov.+9Dec.—		
Muthia Fine	M.G.	398-400	Dec.—	
Nanded/Purna Best	Quality	..	415-17	
Purna Average	„		405-10	
Parbhani/Sailu „	„		410-12	
Indore/Ujjain „	„		410-12	
Burwah Saiavad			410-12	
Broach Fine M.G.,			440-42	
„ F.G.,			430-32	
Westerns Good M.G			410-12	
„ „ H.G.			..	
Cambodia Fine M.G.			460-65	
Miraj Sangli F.G. „			430/35	
Compta	F.G.M.G.		430/35	
Dhollera „	„		..	
Kadi/Viramgam „	„		..	

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 51/12, Highest Rs. 52/4, Closing Rs. 52/3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/6, Closing 51/8.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs 4/11, Closing Rs. 4/10/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56/8, Highest Rs. 57/4, Closing Rs. 57/2.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUE.. CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		335	368
Central India	203	2874	3036
Berar and Nagar	2	482	162
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..		..	53
Berar	10	1630	665
Central Provinces	372	1292	84
Total Oomras	587	6573	4 368
Dholera	412	2779	492
N.W. Provinces ..		999	257
Rajputana ..	175	1654	1345
Sind-Punjab ..	6.2	1281	1591
Broach ..		130	9
Coompta & Dharwar ..		333	1652
Westerns-Northerns	888	944	2,718
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..		..	2508
Persian		529	98
American		1*235	342
Egyptian and African	204	14 2	3.99
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..	..
Total	2,883	32 9 9	18,882

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY,

1st. Sept. to 8th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

	yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3850	9,480	9,419
Japan & China ..		32,444	..
Coast Ports ..		563	253
Up-country by Rail		12,82	2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		1,832	9,126
Total	3850	45,001	21,145

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 12th instant:—

Wheat	6,426	Cwts.
Linseed	1,647	,,
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	69	,,
Gingellyseed	54	,,
Poppyseed	226	,,
Groundnuts	4,774	,,
Castorseed	9,557	,,
Rice	28,094	,,
Myrabollams	1,853	,,
Cottonseed	12,694	,,
Mowraseed	449	,,
Gram	171	,,
Joowar	185	,,
Barley	3,253	,,
Bajree	696	,,
Coal	262	Tons.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 13-1/16

BULLION MARKE

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Following steady London advices the local market steady and fluctuated within a small range with improving tendency. The market is feeling nervous over the Assembly developments and shorts are covering moderately. The close was as under:—

Ready	Rs. 58-2-0.
Bhadarwa	Rs. 58-2-0.
Asho	Rs. 58-4-0.
Double options premiums:—	
Asho	Re. 1-2-0.
Kartik	Re. 1-10-0.

GOLD.

Ready ...	Rs. 21-7-3.
Bhadarwa ...	Rs. 21-7-0.
Asho ...	Rs. 21-7-3.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D. A. 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M-st D. A. Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T .Rs. 129 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D-st D. P. Rs. 125 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras. 89.40.
London—Berlin Marks. 20.44.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-7-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-7-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-7-3.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13-6-9.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13-6-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 58-1-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58-1-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58-3-0.

London, Sept. 12.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25-10.
Silver forward d. 25-10.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. Very little business doing. India bought. Sellers holding back.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21-11-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£917-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corpration	£10
National Bank	£49-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87-3/8
Conversion Loan	£75-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£102.1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£60
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102.1/8
Victory Banks 4 per cent.	£93.1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 12.

Interest. Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Interest. 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 12.

T T Berlin on London	20.44-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28:80
T T Milan on London	89.41
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.00

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 12.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£62-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£23.3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£285-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

Para Rubber.—
Value Oct/Nov. 1/34

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

Java Sugar. Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutt.—
September ,per cwt 15/
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/1-1/2
Jan/March, per cwt 15/4-1/2
c & f Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/3-1/4
c & f Karalhi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 12.

Demand Bills 485.81

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 12.

October	21.74—.86
December	20.04—.86
January	22.09—.91
March	22.25—.85
May	22.35—.80
Middling Spot	21.95—.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 12.

October	21.73—.91
January	22.01—.88
Middling Spot	21.60—.90

NEW YORK.

New York. 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	22.05
January	22.35
March	22.52
New York. Noon Call.	
October	22.16
January	22.46
March	22.63
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October	22.00
January	22.24
March	22.44

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 12.

	Bales.
Days Receipts at all U. S. Port	60,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Days Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

September	11.58—.47
October	11.60—.46
November	11.62—.46
December	11.66—.47
Janary	11.71—.47
February	11.69—.47
March	11.72—.47
April	11.69—.47
May	11.72—.47
June	11.63—.48
July	11.58—.48
August	11.47—.48
September	11.34—.47
Middling Spot	12.32—.13

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Scinde, Good	9.65
Scinde, Fully Good	9.85
Scinde, Fine	10.05
Bengal, Good	9.65
Bengal, Fully Good	985.
Bengal, Fine	10.05
Oomra, Good	10.15
Oomra, Fully Good	10.40
Oomra, Fine	10.65
Broach, Good	10.50
Broach, Fully Good	10.80
Broach, Fine	11.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12

September	19.70
October	19.82
November	19.84
December	19.84
January	19.82
February	19.79
March	19.7
April	19.74
May	19.72
June	19.69
July	19.67
August	19.67
September	19.67
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.70

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £9/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay.
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £19/0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment quoted Sep/Oct. £17/17/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 12.

Silver.—Quiet.

Spot	25-5/8
Forward	25-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 52/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 51/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 53/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers September 53/6

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment resellers Sep/Oct. £17/12/6
Shipment resellers Oct/Nov. £17/12/6
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Hull sellers Nov/Dec. £16/7/6
Linseed, Bombay. ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £18/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt.—
Delivery sellers Oct/Dec. 31/3
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 32/1 1/2.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET.

TATA IRON SHARES IMPROVED.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

MILL SHARES:— Cotton mill shares opened quiet following easier feeling in the Cotton Market. There was some liquidation but at the decline there was more support and before the close prices partially recovered. The tone was rather quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was fairly good covering by shorts in Tata Iron and Steel shares which resulted in improvement in the values of Ordinary and Defered Shares. Tata Hydros were steady. There was some selling in Scindia Shares. There was a good enquiry for the Imperial Bank shares. The strength was the effect of the State Bank Bill refused by the Assembly. Trams and Burma shares closed steady.

SECURITIES.

There was some enquiry by Bulls and the market presented a steady tone.

HOLIDAYS:—

The market will remain closed on the 14th and 15th instant.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/8
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c 86/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 27-4
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (00) p.c. 1477-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 367-8
Uunion (5) 4 annas Rs. 3|13

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 29|10
Central India Mning (10) 25|12
Indian Cement (250) 186|4
Katni Cement (100) (O) 171/4.
Katni Cement (40) (D- 557|8
Katni Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 12-14.
Shivrajpur (10) 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c 872|8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102|8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91|8
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 100|8
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 87|8
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 95
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 108. xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 141
Tapti Valley (500) 3-1|2 p.c. 717-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 82

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 805.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 146-4
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68|4 XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 91
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1096-4
Tata Hydro Pref (1,000) 7 p.c. 1035-8
Tata Power O. (1,000) 553-12
Tata Power P. (1000) 870
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs.1025
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 822-8.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612|8.
New Prince of Wales (50) Rs. 20, 547-8
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (106) Rs. 10. 415.
Apollo (30) nil. 6-8.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 962-8 xd.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 562|8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Century (100) 20, 435
Crescent (100) 216-4
Colaba Mills (100) 143/12.
Dawn (250) 80,722-8.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/1.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19|8
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 952-8
Framji Petit (1,00) 550
Globe (100) 33.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 1.0.
Indore Malwa (100) 38.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 70.
Kasturchand (500) 29-8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 276-4
Luxmi Cotton (1,00) 300 6700
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 120
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 141-4
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 320.
New City Mills (100) 145.
Pabaney Mill 230, 285.
Pearl Mill 230, 598-12.
Phoenix (100) 10, 422-8
Simplex (100) 181|4
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/32 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates:—19th September settlement. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75-9, 1945-55 Rs. 107-7. 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24|8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 541-4.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,150.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6,260.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 106 676-4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 250
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 217-8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 5 p.c.
Brifish Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5|15
Belapur Cc. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-100 1150.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c.
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 26-12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1875.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15|5.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91|8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 54|4.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 188|12.
Telephone Co. (50) 40
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 438

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General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee for the year 1926-27:—

The year under report was a year of all-round progress on the one hand and all-round economy on the other. The Boy Scouts Movement played an important part during the year under report. At the end of the year there were 550 Scouts and 475 Cubs in 38 Troops and Packs, each under one Scoutmaster or Cubmaster as the case may be. Last year there were 512 Scouts and 461 Cubs in 32 Troops and Packs.

No tangible progress was made during the year in extending the Girl Guide Movement in the Municipal Girls' Schools. During the last year, about 14 Lady teachers were trained under Miss Richards, the Provincial Trainer, but the Guide Companies have not been started as yet.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The six Free Reading Rooms and Libraries maintained by the Committee showed a fair progress. The average number of books issued from each Library during the year reached above 2,000.

The Ladies' Library started in May, 1925, was well-used of by the public during the year under report. The total number of Daily Visitors during the year was 2,372. As a Supplement to the Ladies' Library, a Circulating Library has already been started for the use of Moslem ladies who, owing to purdah, are not able to take advantage of the Ladies' Library. Eight boxes, each stocked with 25 to 30 books, were provided and were kept at different Centres in the Moslem localities.

PROGRESS OF HANDICRAFT.

In the last Annual Report, mention was made of the steps taken by the Committee to impart an "Industrial Bias" to Primary Education. The year under report was one of steady progress for the handicraft classes and looking to figures, it may be said that the aim of the Committee in starting the Classes has been fairly fulfilled. The number of Schools in which the Handicraft Classes are held are 13, and the number of pupils attending the Classes is over a thousand.

From some of these Classes pupils have already attained proficiency in preparing saleable articles and it is hoped that in a short time these Classes will, by their work, begin to repay at least partially, the expenses incurred on them.

EVENING PLAY CENTRES.

In addition to the regular lessons in Drill given to Municipal School children through Drill Teachers, more attention was paid to organising open air games for children. The Drill teachers were asked to take out the children after school hours on public grounds for organised games. In all, 16 Centres were selected and were placed in charge of 16 Drill Teachers. The necessary apparatus for games was also supplied.

APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

The Bye-laws of the Schools Committee have laid down that for the efficient supervision and inspection of schools, the Committee should appoint Local Committees wherever practicable in each ward, consisting of respectable local residents both male and female and they should visit the schools in their ward during the school hours as often as they think fit. A proposal for appointing such local committees is under consideration. Only the rules for the guidance of these committees have been so far framed and submitted to the Corporation.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The number of children of Compulsory Age attending the Municipal schools in F and G Wards has risen from 5,663 (i.e., number "attending" before compulsion was introduced) to 13,371, and the number yet to come to schools stands at 5,327.

With a view to invite the sympathy of illiterate guardians of children and make them still more conscious of their liability of educating their sons and daughters, propaganda work was commenced, and mass meetings were held in the months of March and April. The Committee are, therefore, watching the results of such meetings before they would launch prosecutions against the parents and guardians, although the Committee have been empowered under the Act to do so.

Recently, a scheme for B and E Wards has been separately submitted by the Committee to the Corporation for obtaining the sanction of Government for its early introduction. It is hoped that it will not be long before the scheme is actually put into force at least in B and E Wards.

In F and G Wards, Muslim girls were still exempted from the operation of the Primary Education Act. The Committee and the Corporation had decided that after one year from the introduction of Compulsory Education in any ward of wards, primary education should be made compulsory for Muslim girls up to 10 years of age only. Immediate steps will, therefore, be taken now to bring Muslim girls under the operation of the Compulsory Primary Education Act.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

During the year under report, the number of Municipal Schools increased from 343 to 345. Even though there was no substantial increase in the number of schools, the number on rolls attending all the Municipal Schools rose from 43,063 to 47,087. This was mainly due to the number of more children brought to schools in the F and G Wards.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The two Medical Inspectors and the Medical Inspectress together with their respective assistants visited during the year 189 Boys' Schools and 89 Girls' Schools, the number of pupils examined being 25,332, and 8,273 pupils were re-examined they having been noted down for some diseases in the previous year.

It was found from the results of the examination of pupils for the first time that nearly 40 per cent. of the boys and 34 per cent. of the girls were quite healthy and the rest were affected with some sort of disease or another. The percentage of pupils with malnutrition was 27.8 for boys and 32.2 for girls; for defects of teeth was 26 for boys and 27.5 for girls.

This year also medicines were distributed gratis to a number of needy children, most of them belonging to the backward and illiterate classes. The number of children who were given free medicines during the year was above 400 as compared with 184 of the previous year. Spectacles were distributed to poor needy pupils, free of charge.

The Medical Inspectors inspected in all 105 school premises, out of which in 57 cases the old premises were abandoned and new ones engaged, in 18 cases the landlords were made to carry out improvements and the rest are under consideration.

The travelling dental clinic was as successful as usual. The Dental Surgeon visited 14 schools and treated 507 children, 367 of them being boys and 140 girls. The total number of operations performed was 2,411.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Trained males 630, females 315, total 945. Untrained males 664, females 234, total 898.

ACCIDENT IN COLABA DISPENSARY.

MAHAR SERVANT FATALLY INJURED

At about 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday one Bhugoo Jotiba a Mahar servant of the Bombay Development Department, Dispensary at Colaba was scaling some methylated spirit-tins with the help of a small lamp in his hand. While doing so the spirits caught fire and the flames singed Bhugoo's body causing severe burns. Soon the whole Dispensary building caught fire and was burnt down the total amounts of damage has not been estimated, but it will be very considerable.

Bhugoo was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died this morning.

LAD DROWNED IN THE TANK.

A fatal accident occurred to a Mahomedan boy aged seven years on Monday afternoon at Dharavi. It appeared Abdul Syed was playing near a tank which was full of water when he fell down and was drowned. His body was dragged and an inquest was held by the Coroner on Tuesday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

STABBING AFFRAY IN FANASWADI.

ALLEGED ASSAILANT AT LARGE

A serious stabbing affray took place at Fanaswadi on Tuesday night. A scuffle ensued among some men frequenting the brothels, as a result of which one Chooni-lil Foolchand was stabbed on the back and also on the neck. He was immediately taken to the G. T. Hospital. The victim alleges that a man named Sitaram stabbed him, though the motive of the assault is not known. The police has arrested one Krishna, while the alleged assailant is still at large.

KILLED ON THE RAILS

Dhondibai Luxmon (45) a Hindu woman was crossing railway lines near the Cotton Green Station on Monday morning when she was run over by a Down Electric Train. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries soon after admission.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Khordad Sal. Banks closed.

Rugby: Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Bombay Gymkhana "A", Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Rugby: Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16.

Rugby: Charity Match, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Corporation. 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rugby: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Malojа" at Aden.

TREASURY BILLS SALES ON 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Total amount applied for was Rs. 1,70,95,000. Tenders to the amount of Rs. 119,95,000 were received at Rs. 97-6-0 and above and were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-7-1.

DISCOURSE ON CASTE SYSTEM.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Pandit Navaratna and Snatak Satyavrit will discuss Caste System.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The Fellowship will meet on Saturday (17th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at Wilson College in the Ladies' Common Room, First Floor, when Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz will speak

RAILWAY CONNECTION TO AFFECTED AREAS.

SIMLA, September 13.

In reply to a short notice question of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta suggesting the early construction of a railway connection to provide relief work in Gujarat in the flooded areas, Mr. Parsons assured the House of the full sympathy and desire of the Railway Board to push the scheme forward after securing the approval of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—A. P.

on the "Unifying Influence of Poetry." At 6 p.m. there will be a meeting for meditation, and at 6-15 p.m. a social gathering.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. R. R. Bakhale will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problems."

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Catholic Staff of the Government Secretariat and allied offices will celebrate their annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday). After Mass, there will be a gathering of members at Dr. D'Monte's bungalow, Bandra Hill.

P. P. SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Prof. G. Venkatachalam will deliver a Magic Lantern Lecture on "The Chief Cities of India" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

An Extraordinary General Body Meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held on Sunday (the 18th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G.I.P., to consider the correspondence from Mr. Neelakantha Iyer and any other subject with the approval of the Chair.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall Alexandra Road Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KUMAR MAHAMANDAL.

The opening ceremony of the Kumar Mahamandal (Association for the Youths) will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Rashtriya Shala (first floor of Asoka Building) in Princess Street, when Sjt. Kavi 'Lalit' will deliver an inaugural address on 'The Everlasting Youth' in Gujarati, when Mr. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya will preside. Mr. Mastfakir, Mr. Bhatt, Mr. Sharma, Mr. Vyas, and others will also speak.

A CART DRIVER'S FATAL FALL.

Govind Bhima, driver of municipal kutchra cart, was urging the bullocks to run fast at De Lisle Road on Monday night when he lost his balance and fell down. The cart ran over Govind and he died on the spot.

RUGBY.

CALCUTTA WIN.

WEST YORKS' GREAT STRUGGLE.

In the All-India Tournament match played yesterday between Calcutta and the West Yorks the latter put up a great struggle and were unlucky to lose by eight points to nil. For a large part of the game they had the better of the exchanges and should have scored on more than one occasion. Their pack worked well and got the ball out cleanly while in the three-quarter line Holmes was a host in himself. He gave a fine all-round exhibition and represented a thorn in the side of the Calcutta defence.

The pace throughout was fast and at times it did seem as though play was too spirited to be really healthy. The first half was unproductive. In the second half the Yorks continued to press and Calcutta were generally on the defensive. Wyatt fouled Holder badly by kicking him intentionally and he was lucky to escape nightly, a free kick being awarded against his side. In the last few minutes Calcutta bucked up considerably and after Mackay had scored a penalty goal, Scott was responsible for a fine try which was converted by the former.

Calcutta (1 goal, 1 penalty goal) 8 points.
West Yorks ..... nil.

Calcutta:—Mackay, Smith, Scott, Donald and Arthur; Carter and Cook; Corsar, Marr, Cowgill, Wyatt, Stanton, Barry Herbert, and Hills.

West Yorks:—Uttley; Puleston, Holmes, Riley and Foulstone; Holder and Spencer; Becher, Cole, Garland, Boyne, Ives, Mortimer, Snipe and Musgrave.

Referee:—J. E. Moir.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Semi-final: Bombay vs. Prince of Wales Volunteers.

JAM SAHEB ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON 23RD.

TO ATTEND KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE?

BOMBAY, September 13.

A cable from England states that His Highness the Jam Saheb Sir Ranjeet Singh will reach Bombay on Friday, the 23rd instant and will probably attend the special sessions of the Kathiawad Conference to be held at Rajkot.—Free Press.

TYPHOON IN NAGASAKI.

MANY HOUSES COLLAPSE

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Osaka.—A typhoon swept over Nagasaki and other towns in its vicinity and many houses in Nagasaki have collapsed.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

Information has just been received that the City police have arrested in Hyderabad State a former cook of Esoofali Shroff Ali who was murdered on the night on Sunday the 4th inst. and another Mahomedan. It is reported that the police have seized numerous pieces of clothing from the arrested persons bearing the deceased's name and dhobi mark. It is further alleged that the men absconded from Madras on the morning following the murder.—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—Discussion of the recent judgment of Supreme Court of Sierra Leone upholding the right of the slave owner to recapture the escaped slave was raised in Sixth Committee of the Assembly. Sir Edward Hilton Young said the decision had disagreeably surprised the British Government and had revealed the hiatus in Legislation of Sierra Leone which was being remedied by urgent measures. The Committee approved of the Slavery Convention and congratulated the British representatives on completeness of their reports as compared with the meagreness of those of others. The British report showed that two hundred thousand slaves had been liberated during the past 15 years in territories under the British influence.—Reuter.

BASRAH, Sept. 13.

Reports from Bunder Abbas state that epidemic of cholera is severe at Minab where the numbers of deaths have been as high as 150 per day. A special band of doctors have arrived from Bunder Abbas. They came first by air and proceeded to Minab in motor cars.—Reuter.

MAYAVARAM, Sept. 13.

Addressing an audience of more than fifteen thousand persons to-night Mahatma Gandhi emphasised the importance of sanitation and said that no man dare enter a municipality except in the spirit of a scavenger. Recalling an instance in the place of his birth, where an administrator and an Englishman cleared in a day all the dung heaps, Mahatma Gandhi declared "As I have said so often, a determined opponent of British methods and of the British Government though I am and still remain, I have always said that in matters of sanitation we can and must learn from them."

Earlier in the day Mahatma Gandhi had a heart-to-heart talk with a select audience of Devadasis and offered to found a colony for such of them as were willing to turn over a new leaf.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT POONA.

2ND. MEETING: DAY.

BY "MESTRO."

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Div. I

1st Race.
JALMOOD 1
AMOOD 2
TAIMURLUNG 3

2nd Race.
NAJIAN 1
SABIQ 2
TELAFAR 3

3rd Race.
VIJIYA KUMARI 1
P'S AND Q'S 2
SINHAGAD 3

4th Race.
GLEN TREE 1
KING'S YELLOW 2
KNIGHT'S CROSS 3

5th Race.
SINNAN 1
ROSCOFF 2
MANECK BEG 3

6th Race.
TRISTAN 1
TALAAT BEY 2
BLYTH BACHELOR 3

7th Race.
MOSS 1
WILD ARGOSY 2
COED CANLAS 3

8th Race.
WOODSTOCK II 1
PORTSOY 2
ULSTER ALLY 3

9th Race.
SOME SURPRISE 1
JODI 2
GHAZUWAN 3

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE BEYRUT PLATTE.—Div. I.
JALMOOD 1
HUMOROUS 2
ORANGE BLOSSOM 3

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Div. II.
NAJIAN 1
TELAFAR 2
CHEERIO 3

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP.
VIJIYA KUMARI 1
NOUGAT 2
P'S AND Q'S 3

THE ELGIN PLATE.
BENTOI 1
GLEN TREE 2
PURSER 3

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Div. II.
MANECK BEG 1
RED FLAG 2
ROSCOFF 3

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.
CHRYSOLITE 1
TRISTAN 2
TALAAT BEY 3

THE ATLANTIC STAKES.
HOTSTUFF 1
MOSS 2
WILD ARGOSY 3

THE AGA SHAMSUDIN PLATE.
GOLDEN QUEST 1
WOODSTOCK II 2
VESINGTON PLANET 3

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Div. I.
JODI 1
SANATOGEN 2
GHAZUWAN 3

PARSI ENTERPRISE BY AEROPLANE.

MR. DARAB MASTER'S WORLD TOUR

That the spirit of enterprise is not dead in the Parsi community was illustrated a few days ago when Mr. Darab Master, a prominent business man returned from his world tour, much of which was accomplished by aeroplane. Sailing from Bombay Mr. Master visited Singapore, China and Japan, from where he proceeded to America and after a visit to the Niagara Falls, Chicago and New York, passed through Palestine, Egypt and Iraq and returned to Bombay. Mr. Master found Japan expensive, but full of healthful sea-resorts and charming scenery. The Americans did not much appeal to him. Money appeared to be the one absorbing and exclusive pursuit. Their gigantic industries, tall buildings, enormous shipping and even their schools and seminaries seemed to have no other end. The Jews seemed to monopolise tailoring. Their food was not appetising and even in the first-class compartments railway travelling was inferior to India. While living was incomparably expensive the corresponding comforts were small. Mr. Darab Master flew about three thousand miles and found that on the whole flying was not more expensive than first-class railway travelling. On the other hand, on the score of safety and comfort the aeroplane was much to be preferred, and as to expenses the aeroplane fare did not much exceed that of a first saloon. According to Mr. Masters flying has a very great future for those to whom time is money and travelling by rail would soon become antiquated.

Mr. Darab Master, who has just returned from a world tour, much of which was accomplished by aeroplane.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders approving the scheme of Mr. Shankerlal Banker of the All-India Spinners' Association in regard to the development of Khadi as a living cottage industry throughout the State.

The thanks of the State have also been conveyed to Mr. Banker for his intensive investigation in the State in this connection.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	September 13.
Previous Closing Rate	22.67
To-day's Opening Rate	21.60
Difference	—.47
To-day's Closing Rate	22.10
Difference	plus .12

LIVERPOOL.

	September 13
Previous Closing Rate	11.71
To-day's Opening Rate	11.58
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	11.43
Difference	—.28
Broach Expectation	412

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	September 13.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
Higher	unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 10 0
Higher	unchanged.
Tone of Market:	Steady.

RUSSIA TO PURCHASE EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Alexandria.—M. Meliz, Russian cotton expert, has arrived here to examine Government stocks with a view to purchases by the Russian Government. He states he will stay for a long time purchasing for the needs of Russian mills about half a million kantars a year. The business will be financed by the Russian State Bank and will be conducted here by Mr. Wishnak, American citizen.—Reuter's Special.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

As a result of the opportunities personally offered to Mr. K. B. Lele at the world famous Wembley and the Philadelphia Exhibitions in the years 1925 and 1926, he has been able to study in detail, their formation, working and general utility. It has been observed by experience that these exhibitions, were meant not only to provide more means of recreation and pleasure but also to make a stir in the public at large for the advancement of art and science more easily and to educate them as regards the state of their country in comparison with others.

Mr. Lele is shortly opening an exhibition at Ram Bagh, Bombay, first on such lines.

The features of this exhibition will be the wax figures of the well-known artist Mr. Phadke of Bombay, works of art by other eminent painters and sculptors and also a section for the show of artistic skill of women—needle work and embroidery, etc. There will be similarly a section to include specimens of old Indian art and relics, as a special feature.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising, Rs. 7 8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1923, Rs. 1-8-0.
PUBLISHERS:
M/s. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Booksellers
Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1927.

THE GROWING MENACE.

The menace to the self-respecting status and possibilities of future political development of Indians in East Africa grows in volume and intensity. The Feetham Commission's recommendations and the alacrity with which the Government of Kenya have promised to bring them into operation are a preliminary stage in the complete triumph which the White settlers expect to have very shortly in their war on Indian claims in regard to adequate representation on local bodies and in the legislature in East Africa. The White Paper of 1923 was a document which disconcerted Lord Delamere and his friends. The public utterances of Sir Edward Grigg in regard to the Indian position when he surveyed the whole field of mutually suspicious racial interests in Kenya were hardly to their liking. But now Delamere and Company are navigating their vessel in unruffled seas. Whitehall is in their favour. The White Paper of 1923, scant justice as it did to Indians, has been tossed away like a scrap of paper. The Governor of Kenya, finding coercion by his countrymen in Kenya the better part of administrative valour, has made "volte face." as Mr. Andrews so aptly declared in his interview with the Free Press at Simla.

That strenuous and self-sacrificing servant of humanity irrespective of race or creed has been constrained to admit that although the "spirit of the White Paper of 1923 was kept up when the Labour Ministry in England turned down the Emigration Act" with the Conservative Government in power "very little reliance can be placed on the Imperial Government to intervene and protect Indian interests." The Kenya Indians have had bitter reason to be made aware of the apathy, not to say open hostility, of the Baldwin Government to their interests. But the duplicity and meanness they have exhibited in their fond attempt to fool the Indians are an insult to the intelligence of our countrymen in Kenya. The methods the Colonial Office under the direction of Mr. Amery has been employing to throw dust into the eyes of Indians in the East African Territories are as despicable as they are crude and only a statesmanship blind to everything else but the need of pushing on the doctrine of Imperialism can possibly attach any cleverness to them. When the Colonial Office issued a White Paper in connection with the Federation Commission, the "Kenya Daily Mail" in asking the Government of the Colony to publish "the full terms" of that important document remarked: "Opinion in India and in Great Britain is already criticising with some anxiety the difference in phraseology, particularly in regard to Trusteeship, that is said to mark this document compared with that issued under the signature of the Duke of Devonshire four years ago" and exhorted the Kenya Administration to furnish the public officially "with the newer document as it had been with the former one." That there should have been an unwillingness on the part of the Colonial Office and on that of its agent, the Government, of Kenya, to provide for public information in the Colony the full text of the new document indicates how anxious both were to keep away from the one community to be adversely affected by it, the Kenya Indians, the dark and sinister designs for encroaching upon its rights and privileges which had been hatched in London during the visit there of Sir Edward Grigg.

We have no hesitation in asserting after a careful examination of the process of secret collaboration between the Colonial Office, the White settlers in Kenya, and the Kenya Administration, that by unanimous agreement they decided long ago to throw overboard the just claims of the Indians. Their leaders were not only kept in the dark all this while, they were deliberately misled. The correspondence which passed between Mr. Jiwanjee, the Colonial Office and Sir Edward Grigg when Mr. Jiwanjee was in London bears ample testimony to the manner in which this distinguished Indian leader was driven from pillar to post and was not allowed a fair opportunity to present the Indian case. And now the Indians suddenly find that while in 1923 the Imperial Government were unable to "delegate or share" the trust of protection and advancement of Native races which was to be carried out "under the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Agents of the Imperial Government and by them alone," the new theory evolved scarcely after four years is in total contradiction to this assurance. Now there is a "possible willingness or ability" on the part of the Imperial Government as announced in the new document "to associate with themselves in that trust the members of the resident immigrant communities." But the steady policy to be pursued is that this new ability and this new willingness on the part of Whitehall relates to the association "in that trust" of only one particular "immigrant community," their kith and kin in East Africa. When they say plural, they only mean the singular. The Indian is the fly in the ointment and he must be asked to accept a position of ignominy and insignificance totally unwarranted by the sacrifices he has made in developing the Territories, sacrifices he is making even now. In Tanganyika the "sisal" plantation industry in which his failure was predicted by Europeans is now a source of profit to the territory because of his persistence in developing it successfully. In Mombasa his very economic prosperity is an eyesore to the European settlers. In Kenya his strength in population is an argument against him. But the Indian must not and he will not take this lying down. He has a just cause and in fighting for it he can command the co-operation of his countrymen in India and has a right to command the co-operation of the Government of this country. But, so far, the Government of India have merley vouchsafed the information that they are "watchful" of his interests!

DEDICATED TO SHAME.

The women of India will be thankful to the members of the Council of State who have evinced keen interest in the suppression of the present degenerate institution of Devadasis. In ancient times Devadasis were women who dedicated themselves to the service of God and corresponded to the nuns of Christendom. So long as the dedication was voluntary, the evils arising from an over-ascetic life were no more than were to be found elsewhere in monasteries and nunneries. But in course of time superstitious parents began the practice of dedicating their little girls to temple service, thereby dooming them to enforced celibacy, without any confidence that those girls would in later life be capable of the necessary self-control and spirit of resignation. The evil that thus crept in grew with the disintegration and degeneracy that have overtaken many a Hindu social and religious institution. Not a few temples and "maths" have become dens of unscrupulous priests and other parasites and many a poor Devadesi finds herself a victim to men's superstition and lust, "dedicated" verily to a life of shame. Once she falls, she is lost. She has no chance of retrieving her position when she sees her error or her wrong, so sanctimonious is society. The evil of such dedication is confined to a few castes, but it is a relief to find that reformers in other castes have begun to realise the enormity of the evil.

Agitation for reform has gone on for over half a century, but it has been haphazard and passive while the evil sought to be eradicated is too deep-seated and secret to yield to such agitation. It is necessary that both legislation and public opinion should be concentrated against it. The Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, who moved a resolution in the Council of State asking for legislation in this behalf, pointed out how protective legislation has been demanded by numerous women's associations including one of the Devadasis themselves. Government's attempt to legislate on the matter in 1913 failed on a minor issue as to the agency responsible for the protection of girls weaned from vice. There were not enough rescue homes. It is a pity that even now they are too few. It is equally a pity that Mr. Pantulu did not bring forward a regular Bill. Fortunately, though he has had to withdraw his resolution, the Council accorded it full support; and Government, while not accepting the resolution, have expressed their "whole-hearted sympathy" towards the principle of the resolution and have promised full support to any practicable private Bill that may hereafter be brought forward. We trust Mr. Pantulu will lose no time in preparing a workable Bill and that at the same time leaders will help in building up a strong public opinion in support of the required legislation. The persistence of the Devadasi system is a reproach to Hindu society and an outrage on religion. It is upto every Hindu to strive his utmost in abolishing the wicked custom.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-27

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S SERIES OF LECTURES

LECTURE I: EVOLUTION OF THE REVOLUTION

The following is the concluding portion of the first of Professor K. T. Shah's series of lectures on the Russian Experiment delivered on Saturday last, at the Bombay University School of Sociology:—

To this Revolutionary Government, the allegiance of the people of Russia of all classes is not equally sincere. Officially, Russia is a Republic of the Soviets of Workers, Soldiers, and Peasants' deputies. But, apart from the Communist Workers and the Soldiers of the Red Army, it is open to question if the rest of Russia is enthusiastically for the Soviet regime. The Intelligentsia,—the author and founder of the revolutionary ideas,—students of the Universities and professors who had once led the van of revolutionary ideas; the merchants and professional men of liberal sympathies have either been antagonised by the Communist excesses, as they felt them to be or are merely passively acquiescent in the Bolshevist regime. The bulk of the aristocracy and proprietors of land is, of course, naturally against the new order of things in Russia. But even if we dismiss these as relatively a very small and insignificant proportion of the total population, the majority of the people can scarcely be said to have accepted without demur or enthusiastically the Communist creed. The peasants are ineradicably anti-Communism, from all accounts that we have had so far. The proprietory rights acquired by the ex-serfs, by the terms of the decree of emancipation, and by the arrangements made thereunder the peasants are by no means anxious to forego at the bidding of the Bolshevists. Their passive opposition means the antagonism of nearly three-fourths of the people, if not more. For out of a total population of over 130 million in the Soviet Russia, nearly 100 million are such peasants. They are quite content to see the old order which to them meant the knout and Siberia, disappear; and they are by no means unwilling to revel in the palaces of their exploiters. But when it comes to a touch on their own pocket, they make no secret of their antipathy to the new gods of the Bolshevist. Themistocles told the Adrians that he had brought two new gods with him: viz. Persuasion and Force. Lenin and his colleagues might have used the same imagery when they got hold of power; but to them, as to Themistocles two thousand years before, the people might well answer "We also have two gods on our side: viz. Poverty and Despair." In so far as the new rulers offer oblations to these ancient gods of the people, they would be allowed to worship their vain delusions of Force and of Persuasion; but unless and until their Poverty and Despair are remedied, there can be no building of a stable structure on such shifting foundations.

CHARACTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

We shall see in a later lecture how far the Bolshevist objective of undiluted communism has been attained and maintained in practice; where they had to yield, and how they went about making the concessions that the force of circumstances compelled them to make. Let us here consider the spirit and peculiarity of the Russian Revolution at its inception. One distinctive mark of all previous revolutions known to history is that they are political. A revolution is political because it is generally accompanied by a transfer of effective power in the State from one class to another. Leaving aside classical revolutions in Greece or Rome, the English revolution as well as the much more intense French revolution definitely and distinctly were aimed at effecting such a transfer of power; and to the extent that they were successful, the transfer was in fact made. It may be observed in passing at this stage, that not necessarily every revolution is violent or bloody or even sudden. The great changes in the electoral system of Britain in the nineteenth century were veritable revolutions, which, however, have never been regarded as such by any historian. A revolution is but one of the processes of evolution; and, apart from its accompaniments, it is absurd to condemn it in the abstract. In Russia, too, the revolutionaries professed to make a transfer of power from the privileged classes to the oppressed masses—from the owner and exploiter to the worker and the exploited. The proletarian dictatorship was the creation of a postulate of universal suffrage. In office, however, the Bolshevists' idea has shaped remarkably differently. Under the law as it stands in Russia, the franchise is enjoyed by every citizen of 18 years and over, irrespective of religion, sex, nationality or residence, provided he or she earns the livelihood by productive labour. From this category correctly interpreted the soldiers and sailors must be necessarily excluded, and yet they cannot be disfranchised. They were, therefore, treated as exceptions. A much more striking exception is made of all those who employ others for profit; or who live on unearned income; or who are monks or priests of any denomination; or the agents and employees of the former police and secret service under the Tsars. Drivelling idiots, congenital imbeciles, princes of the blood, nobles of the land, infants and wards, and those deprived of civil rights by Criminal Courts are all likewise excluded from the right to vote. This is a transfer of power with a vengeance no doubt; since before the revolution it was precisely these excluded classes which had all effective power in governing Russia, except the minors and the imbeciles. But the transfer is in effect very much short of the ideals of democracy, or even of universal franchise. Effective power in the Russia of to-day still remains in the hands of a very small minority, according to all accounts: for it is only those who are officially communists that count in regard to effective power in government. And the total numbers of communists of all ages, officially recorded as such, hardly exceeds 5 million in a population of 130 million. This is, to say the least, not democracy as the term is commonly understood. All that can be said in extenuation of the present regime, from the point of view of an enthusiast in the matter of working democracy, is that the present is only a stage preparatory to the real and final accomplishment of the aim.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSE.

Another feature of equal importance in the Russian Revolution is that it is not entirely destructive. The leaders of the revolution certainly started with the cry of "Down with the capitalist State;" and as far as that is concerned, they have succeeded in accomplishing their objective to a considerable extent. In appearance, if not in reality, all the essentials of the ancient State have been destroyed along with the Tsar and his family. Creature of anarchical despair, the Revolution could not but vent its fury upon the ancient institutions, whose memory was in every instance connected with cruelty and oppression and intolerable exploitation. The Church with its altars and its priesthood had to go along with the Tsar and his nobles and his minions. But still it is not an entirely destructive phenomenon. The Bolshevists have a constructive purpose, even though the mist of misrepresentation deliberately created by them or their opponents prevents one from piercing through to the real surface. They have created or intensified class consciousness to a white heat. They have utilised that consciousness to uproot everything that stood for ignorance, oppression, exploitation. The Throne and the Altar have been subverted. Christ has been replaced by Marx-cum-Lenin. And under the guise of a ceaseless, relentless, war upon all that recalls the old order of things, the Bolshevists have been pursuing their purpose of achieving change in real work-a day life, of securing to all according to their need, after obtaining from each according to his ability.

The Bolshevist revolution is thus predominantly, if not entirely, economic in its character. It has been facilitated not only by the criminal disregard of their duty to the people by the ancient rulers of the land, but also by some of the achievements of those very detested rulers, strange to say. They had permitted land to be held in common when they enfranchised the serfs, and had even a good many factories of the new industries owned by the State. The phenomenon of collective ownership and operation of the means of the production is, therefore, by no means so strange in Russian eyes as it might be in countries where the principle of individualism has been carried to extreme. Even the ideal of the Tsarist regime, of a paternal, benevolent despotism, however much broken in practice, helps the Bolshevist when he sets up his own autocracy. Professing to dislike the State and its machinery as an engine of oppression the communist must nevertheless seek the achievement of his ideal through the unremitting instrumentality of the

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Notes of the Day.

Anniversaries of Prophets.

Good news comes from the United Provinces and Bihar, like a ray of light in the prevailing gloom. The Hindus and Muslims of Muzaffernagar mustered strong last week to witness the opening ceremony of a Hindu Shiva Temple, the Muslims even contributing handsomely towards the cost of the temple. The Theosophical Society of Benares celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Prophet Mahomed, when Babu Bhagvandas showed, with quotations from Hindu and Islamic Scriptures, how the two religions were one in essentials. The people of Ranchi, too, celebrated the anniversary with a dinner at which Hindu and Muslim leaders were present. These little incidents fill us with hope. They are tiny seeds with wonderful germinating power. Does it take much imagination to realise the effect of enlightened Indians reverently and regularly celebrating the anniversaries of the founders of great religions or of "Avatars", of Buddha, Shri Krishna, Zoroaster, Jesus Christ and Mahomed the Prophet? All can do so without any violence to their own religions or creeds. The Buddha anniversary and the Christmas festival are freely participated in by men of all creeds. Why should not Krishna Jayanti and that of Prophet Mahomed be celebrated regularly by both Hindus and Muslims? If leaders display tolerance and courage in this respect, the rank and file will not fail to follow them.

Change of Tactics.

The manifesto issued by De Valera stating that his party is prepared "to face and accept existing realities" and that it would, if returned in a majority at the coming election and entrusted with power, behave as a responsible constitutional Government is a clever electioneering trick, but it is not likely to influence many votes. The line of division in the coming elections relates to making the Anglo-Irish Treaty a success or obstructing it. People are either Pro-Treatyites or the contrary. As the Fianna Fail has made it cardinal point of being Anti-Treaty, the sudden 'volte face' on the part of De Valera will not "cut much ice." As the Irish correspondent of the "Nation and Athenaeum" says in mail week, Mr. Cosgrave is certain to have the Farmers and Independents with him and the Labour leader appears not too anxious to get into the very insecure saddle of parliamentary power held by an absurdly narrow majority. Mr. Cosgrave has every reasonable chance to win in spite of the change in tactics by Mr. De Valera.

Chance to Indian Youth.

There is no doubt that considerable stimulus to civil aviation will be afforded in this country by Aero Clubs. The one formed at Simla on Friday of which a number of non-official members of the Legislature have become members will lead to the formation of other clubs at suitable centres elsewhere, but the vital point is that Indians should be trained in the knowledge of the mechanism of travel through air as rapidly and as efficiently as possible. We note that Sir B. N. Mitra announced at the inauguration of the Club at Simla that the Government of India were contemplating a scheme to grant scholarships for training Indian youths in flying. The phraseology about contemplation has a familiar air. In every case of Indianisation we have it repeated. Sir Victor Sassoon and other non-official enthusiasts of civil aviation must see to it that they at least provide suitable opportunities for Indian apprentices to learn flying.

The Nizam's Gift.

The handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund by His Exalted Highness the Nizam is an example to other Princes, especially those in the Bombay Presidency or in neighbourly relations with it. This is neither the first nor the largest of the Nizam's cosmopolitan charities, not to speak of his vast benefactions in aid of the uplift of Muslims and of Muslim culture. The wealth of the Princes and of the rich in general comes, in the last analysis, from the toil of the poor millions and it is in the fitness of things if that wealth finds its way to those very millions, when stricken with floods or famine.

Globe Cyclist F. J. Davar.

Globe cyclist F. J. Davar whose wonderful achievement across the Sahara has already been noted has sent specimens of rare butterflies from Brazil where he is now touring, to the Natural History Museum attached to the St. Xavier's College and the gift has been thankfully received by the College authorities.

Mr. Bose's Appeal for Unity.

After a triumph often comes a greater sense of responsibility. Thus it comes about that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, recounting the triumph of the popular party in the Bengal Council, has made a passionate appeal for a united Congress and "friendly relations with non-Congress associations." "The Congress," he says, "cannot afford to lose a single worker in the country's cause" and he calls upon the Congressmen of Bengal to elect to the Congress executive the best workers regardless of their party labels. These are admirable sentiments, and in full conformity with the wishes and needs of the country. Mr. Bose will do well to follow up his appeal with his views on how unity in the Congress and in the country can be brought about. Dr. Ansari has already led the way and Mr. Bose can do no better than give him his fullest support and co-operation.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

IF SIR BASIL RESIGNS?

NO HOPE OF FINANCIAL SWARAJ.

THE RESERVE BANK DEBACLE.

MR. KIKABHAI BLAMES THE OPPOSITION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Nobody could have read about the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill by Sir Basil Blackett without mingled feelings of surprise and disappointment. Mr. Kikabhai Premchand M.L.A. in an interview which he gave to the special representative of "The Bombay Chronicle", expressed deep regret and disappointment at the turn events had taken.

Asked why the Bill was so abruptly withdrawn, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand said that, in his opinion, the withdrawal of the bill was due to "the activities of certain members of the Assembly, who were opposed to any kind of scheme that was not based on political considerations." On the contrary, the Secretary of State would brook no interference of politics with the financial affairs of India. Mr. Kikabhai observed that "men like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya would have thought better and left the commercial question such as the creation of a Reserve Bank, to men in the better know of things." The Government, he said, had proposed several liberal terms but unfortunately they were all thrown overboard by the unexpected interference of the Secretary of State.

ALL DUE TO THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand seemed a trifle pessimistic as to the financial Swaraj of India. It was unfortunate, he said, that "the efforts of misguided and prejudiced political parties and the characteristic lack of co-operation among Indians should have destroyed their hopes of securing financial swaraj." It was "a baffling anomaly" to Mr. Kikabhai that "the very politicians who, in the past, had so frequently accused Government of manipulation of currency and clamoured from house tops for its control by Indians, should now come forward to create impediments in the way of financial swaraj". "The mere fact that it was possible in India for political elements to prevent, by their obstructive and reactionary methods, the very formation of the Reserve Bank was" according to him, "one more proof in support of his contention that such an institutin could be successfully managed only by means of shareholders' capital." He added: "It was impossible to follow the reasoning of those who maintained that the Reserve Bank had all along been put forth by the Government as a likely cloak over their future manipulations of currency and exchange." For his own part, Mr. Kikabhai could only say that his efforts in this fight were directed towards the creation of a directorate which would be free from all political control and would interest itself only in the working value of the bank to commerce and industry of India. At the present moment the future of banking and currency in India was veiled in obscurity and the path was not clear as many of them had hoped it would be. The responsibility for this situation was according to Mr. Kikabhai solely upon the heads of their politicians, for, as he said, had they paid less heed to the counsels of mere theorists, a satisfactory solution of their banking problems might have been easily achieved.

SUPPORT BLACKETT.

In the course of his observations, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand paid a glowing tribute to Sir Basil Blackett for the latter's efforts to secure what he himself called India's financial Swaraj. "The Finance Member had failed in his attempt for reasons beyond his control and because of a situation not of his own making. Certainly Sir Basil deserved gratitude and appreciation at the hands of Indians." Mr. Kikabhai hoped that the reported resignation of the Finance Member would not become effective. Mr. Kikabhai added: "Instead of sticking to party politics the commercial people should come out and support Sir Basil Blackett in his sincere efforts to secure financial autonomy for India."

IF BLACKETT RESIGNS?

Asked as to the possibility of the early revival of the Reserve Bank Bill, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand hoped that the Viceroy would see that it was soon revived. It was his firm conviction that if Sir Basil Blackett went away as a consequence of his reported resignation, India would not get financial swaraj for generations to come. On the other hand if he stayed, he would try his utmost to get the Bill through and establish the proposed Reserve Bank in India. Mr. Kikabhai Premchand did not believe in the theory of widening the scope of the Imperial Bank of India and leaving the question of the creation of the Reserve Bank in the lurch for the time being. In his opinion, the Secretary of State for India would never give up his control over Indian currency.

RESERVE BANK BILL NOT DROPPED

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Assembly met to-day in an atmosphere of tense excitement. Speculation was rife regarding developments arising out of the Reserve Bank Bill and the question of the reported resignation of Sir Basil Blackett. There was no authoritative confirmation till this morning of the resignation but the lobby was thick with rumours on the subject. The question of adjournment of the Assembly on the subject was also still in doubt. There was no party motion as such, but Diwan Chamanlal has given notice of a motion to discuss the action of Government in withdrawing the Bill this session.

The prospect of an adjournment motion and the concluding phase of the interesting debate on the Skeen Committee's report had brought to the public galleries a huge crowd of visitors.

Mr. Parsons replying to Muhammed Yakub announced that the Railway Clearing House Office was being removed from Lahore to Delhi at the end of this month and that Government had purchased one building for three lakhs of rupees for the purpose.

KHARAGPUR WORKSHOP.

Mr. Parsons replying to Pundit Nilkanta Das declared that the contemplated reduction in the staff of Kharagpur workshops was not a measure of victimistion. He gladly took this opportunity of stating publicly that this was not so. The reduction were due entirely to the fact that there was not now and was not likely to be for a very considerable period sufficient work in the Kharagpur workshops to keep the present number of men there employed.

CLOSING OF B. N. R. WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Parsons replying to a short notice question of Diwan Chamanlal gave details of news received from the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Mr. Parsons said that the District Magistrate in view of the passive resistance and the atmosphere created thereby in the workshops had told the Railway authorities that he could not guarantee protection to person or property and that if the workshops were closed and then any outbreak occurred, he could deal with it more promptly. Thus closing of the workshops was the lesser of the two evils. The workshops would be opened as soon as labour leaders gave an assurance that the men would return to work.—A. P.

SAVE KAKORI PRISONERS.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Seventy members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, drawn from all parties, have submitted a representation to His Excellency the Viceroy for the exercise of a prerogative of mercy in respect of the four Kakori conspiracy case prisoners, who have been sentenced to death.

The memorial signed by Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah and others, condemns the young men's misguided activities and objectionable notions regarding serving their Motherland, but prays for their saving from the gallows on the ground that they are very young and now sincerely repent.—Free Press.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ALLOWED.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

After question-time the President intimated he had received the notice of an adjournment motion from Diwan Chaman Lall to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely the affront offered to the Assembly by the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill without affording the House an opportunity to proceed with the consideration of other clauses of the Bill. The President said the motion was in order and as no member opposed, he intimated that leave was granted and filed for consideration.

The House next resumed discussion on the Skeen Committee resolution.—Free Press.

SKEEN COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

After the adjournment motion of Diwan Chamanlal had been taken and after the President had fixed 4 o'clock for discussion of the same discussion on the Skeen Committee's resolution was resumed.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda was the first speaker to support Mr. Iyengar's amendment. He said whenever a question of giving Indians due share in the administration of the country arose the cry of efficiency in danger was raised by people of Colonel Crawford's way of thinking. Was not India officering its armies in pre-British days, he asked. He asked the Government not to give undue importance to the recent demands of martial classes. He declared that the intellectual classes must have a proper share in the army. The present-day warfares were conducted by science and the composition of the army must therefore contain intelligent people.

"THINK OF FUTURE."

Mr. Cocke of the European group advised the Assembly not to press the resolution. His party was in full sympathy with the demand that the army must be Indianised. But the time was not ripe for this action.

GOVERNMENT'S DELIBERATE DELAY.

Munshi Iswar Saran criticised the attitude of the Government of India in regard to the Skeen Committee's report as one of delay and postponement in contrast with their hurry and bustle regarding the Lee Commission's Report. He demanded from the Government of India a declaration as to when the report would be given effect to, if not the whole report at least a part of it, and if so which part. Concluding he said:—It hurts our national self-respect not to be able to defend our own country and depend upon foreigners for our defence.

"BE MORE PRACTICAL."

Sir Abdul Qaiyum, a member of the Skeen Committee, spoke for nearly half an hour in support of the Skeen Committee's report, but pleaded for delay as advised by Government. Before Indianisation of the army, they must have to Indianise the thought and outlook of people who now were divided into several communities and spoke several languages.—A. P.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Assembly reassembling after lunch, Raja Raghunandanprasad Singh supported the amendment of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

MR. JINNAH'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah then rose to speak amidst loud cheers of the House. He congratulated the Commander-in-Chief on the statement that the Government were prepared to face the issues raised by the report of the Skeen Committee. He hoped that the Commander-in-Chief would leave no avenue unexplored. He did not, however, agree with the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief, that the question should not be pressed to a division, although His Excellency recognised that the members of the Legislative Assembly should express their opinion. How was any organisation, especially a legislature, asked Mr. Jinnah, to express opinion, except by a vote. It was therefore the duty of the House to divide on the amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and show whether it had the support of the House or not.

Mr. Jinnah continued that Mr. Cocke's speech was halting and unsatisfactory. His plea was: Do not think anything until Government formulate their conclusions. Was this what the European party did, Mr. Jinnah asked, when it was a question of their interest?

INSULT TO THE HOUSE.

Since, 1918, when Government laid down a policy of admitting Indians to the army, the question had been frequently been before the Legislature over and over again when the policy of Indianisation had been reaffirmed. It was an insult to the intelligence of the House to say that India could not supply suitable boys for Sandhurst vacancies. It was unfair to withhold from the House the valuable evidence collected by the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee.

AN ABSURD PROPOSAL.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said that Col. Crawford's scheme of separate Dominion army was absurd. It was an enlargement of the eight-unit scheme which met with the largest condemnation in the evidence tendered before the Skeen Committee. Why did not Col. Crawford place the scheme before the Skeen Committee?

Col. Crawford: I did not care to.

Mr. Jinnah: This is what brings army officers into disrepute. Here is an Army officer of this House who has a scheme which he does not care to put before a Committee and then springs it on this House.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that Col. Crawford's scheme was one of segregation which was foredoomed to failure. He had great admiration for officers holding the Viceroy's Commission. But what could they do? They were about 40 or over before they received the Commission and they could not rise to responsible positions; nor could they be expected to be best fitted for training and education. They were all men who had risen from the rank and file. An ordinary sepoy received Rs. 17 and did they expect Matric educated boys to offer themselves for Rs. 17?

In conclusion, Mr. Jinnah appealed to the better mind of Englishmen in India and said: "If you are not prepared to co-operate with India in this matter, tear off the Declaration of the 20th August, 1917, and say that you are in India, and you propose to continue to rule India by your might."

After the speech of Mr. Jinnah, closure was asked for, but was not granted.

MR. YOUNG'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. Young, the Army Secretary, said that, as the Commander-in-Chief had pointed out, no conclusions had been reached by the Government and they were not in a position to express any opinion on the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. But if the resolution was pressed to a division, the Government would be compelled to oppose it apart from the merits or demerits of the report of the Skeen Committee.

Mr. Young next justified the non-publication of the report as well as the proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee.

Sir Abdul Quayam said, by way of personal explanation, that he adhered to the report which he had signed and nothing that he had said in the morning, should be taken as disassociating from the report.

Closure was then asked for and agreed to.

In replying to the debate Dr. Moonje intimated that he had accepted the amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Indians had reason to be dissatisfied with the modest nature of the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. But on the prin-

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NEW MOVE OF INDIA OFFICE.

"INSULT ADDED TO INJURY" SAYS CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

DEBATE ON SANDHURST REPORT.

"TEAR OFF THE DECLARATION OF 1917" SAYS MR. JINNAH.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

"If you love me say so, but don't trample on my patent leather shoes." The Laughter that burst forth at this remark of Sir Basil Blackett was indicative of the light and good humoured spirit in which, the adjournment motion was discussed for an hour this evening. The mover, Diwan Chamanlal felt called upon to bring this matter to the notice, and did not propose to keep quiet, because the Nationalists had damped the enthusiasm of the Congressmen by declaring that they were not for reviving the Reserve Bank Bill.

PANDIT MALAVIYA SPRINGS SUR PRISE.

Indeed, Pundit Malaviya's speech made this grave declaration, when he joined in the Censure, not because Sir Basil had withdrawn the Bill for which the Pundit had wished to thank him, but because Sir Basil had by his remarks to-day conveyed a different impression viz. that the Bill was not dead and would very much be alive next session. This conveyed to the Pundit the fear that Government would dock up a scheme not in the best interests of the country.

MR. JAYAKAR'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. Jayakar made a notable contribution by remarking that the Government had made both itself and the House impotent by adopting the procedure of not proceeding with the Bill. It should, on the other hand, strengthen itself by extending courtesies to the opposition, thereby ridding itself of the subordinate character of administration. Mr. Jinnah was equally emphatic and though Mr. Cocke associated himself with the protest, he was careful enough to circumscribe it.

A STRATEGIC MOVE.

The lobby news is that Sir Basil Blackett seems to have scored temporarily, and the India Office has apparently agreed that he should proceed with the Reserve Bank Bill next session on the basis of the Stockholders' scheme, subject to its revision by the India Office. Thus Sir Basil's term of office would end by that time and the India Office could even then play mischief. But for the moment the administrative crisis has been, it seems, averted by this strategic move of the Secretary of State.

LIVING HELL IN AHMEDABAD.

DEATH-TRAPS FOR THE POOR

SCANDALOUS HOUSING CONDITIONS.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS BROKEN WITH IMPUNITY.

(BY S. A. B.)

I

Ahmedabad is a city distinguished from others in many respects. It is rich in the glories of history and the still living monuments which are a witness to them, it is rich also in the wealth which modern industrialism and trade and commerce bring. It has been well-known for organised activities which promote the political, educational and social advancement of the people. There are, again, few cities in the country where the spirit of service has been so markedly developed as in Ahmedabad. This is largely the result of Mahatma Gandhi's teaching and example and the Non-co-operation movement.

The promptitude and efficiency with which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his band of devoted workers—and among these a prominent mention must be made of the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Gujarat College—have been able to organise relief work in every town and village effected by the recent floods are a measure at once of the intensity of the desire for public service and of the capacity of the workers to render their service effective. A large number of these workers belong to different parts of Gujarat, but they owe their inspiration to Ahmedabad.

Unfortunately, the dark side of the picture is no less prominent. The contrast between wealth, with its extravagant and not seldom vulgar, display, and poverty, with its cruel mockery of human dignity, is more marked in Ahmedabad than in many other Indian cities.

A PAINFUL CONTRAST.

How painful is the contrast is brought home to any one who contemplates, as the present writer did last week, the havoc caused in Ahmedabad by the recent heavy rains. The majority of the houses that have been either completely or partially destroyed belong to the poor and the majority of the latter are the workers in the mills of Ahmedabad. The population of Ahmedabad was about a lakh and a half in 1871. It is now over 3 lakhs and the additional population is largely composed of the workers in the textile mills. The city has grown tremendously in population during the last few years but the efforts made to provide for one of the primary human needs—housing—of the bulk of the population, have been most pitiful. The city, in fact, has been allowed to grow any how, without thought or plan. The result is that if the "poles" of Ahmedabad are insanitary places of dirt and

(Continued on page 8.)

TOWARDS COMMUNAL UNITY

BHOPAL BEGUM'S OFFER

PREPARED TO DO HER BEST.

VICEROY EXPRESSES THANKS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 13.

The following telegrams were exchanged between Her Highness the Begum Mother of Bhopal and His Excellency the Viceroy on the burning topic of the Hindu-Muslim tension:—

From Her Highness: "I was deeply moved by your Excellency's remarkable speech at Simla. It was nobly conceived and effectively expressed. Indians must be grateful to your Excellency for the sincere and altruistic motives that have prompted your Excellency to this humane and wise course of action. Even an old woman like me could not remain inactive after that stirring appeal, and I therefore unreservedly place my services at your Excellency's disposal for what they are worth and will be ready to do all in my power to help your Excellency in achieving the noble cause for which you are so sincerely trying. I reproduce for your Excellency's information the telegram that I have sent to the various leaders of public opinion now assembled at Simla and sincerely hope and wish that they will fully realise the seriousness of the situation and will not hesitate to utilise to the fullest extent the noble offer your Excellency has made of your support and help in solving this question. I was more worried than ever before in my life to read in the newspapers day in and day out of the surging wave of communal discord that has swept over the country and torn into shreds the whole fabric of Indian brotherhood, resulting in blood-shed and its consequent horrors."

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY ON 24TH AND 25TH INST.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee informs that in consequence of the Madras Calcutta route continuing to be obstructed the adjourned special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Congress House, Bombay on Saturday the 24th and Sunday the 25th September.

The meeting of the Working Committee will take place on the morning of the 24th. The exact hour of the meetings will be notified later. The agenda will be the same as previously announced.—A. P.

VICEROY'S BLESSINGS.

To the above His Excellency the Viceroy replied: "I am very grateful for Your Highness' telegram and for the kind terms in which it is expressed. I need no assurance that your Highness who has devoted yourself so long to the happiness of your subjects will lend all your great influence on the side of peace and goodwill in India, and I trust that the efforts which your Highness in company with others is now making will be rewarded."

U. P. HOME MEMBER CONFERS WITH UNITY BOARD.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

The Home Member of the U. P. Government arrived here this morning and granted separate interviews to local leaders and enquired from them their views regarding the recent riots in Cawnpore. They expressed their views and those of their communities.

This afternoon the members of the Unity Board met the Home Member in a body. The Home Member addressed them briefly expressing regrets for the recent occurrences and urged them to do their utmost to pacify public feelings and prevent recurrence of such riots. On behalf of the Unity Board Dr. Mararilal assured him that they were trying their best to stop the recurrence of such riots. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were present when the Home Member met the Unity Board. The latter leaves Cawnpore for Nainital to-night via Aligarh.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Takor Sahib of Muli, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and is putting at the Bungalow of Seth Abu Buker at Chowpatty.

CONDITIONS NOT YET NORMAL

TOLL OF SHOLAPUR RIOTS

3 MUSLIMS AND 2 HINDUS KILLED.

POONA, September 13.

Fuller details are now available of the communal rioting in Sholapur during last week-end.

As trouble was apprehended all processions were at first prohibited during the Ganpati festival. But in view of urgent representations the ban was lifted on Friday last. Taking advantage of the permission, a procession started on that day and soon after a slight fracas broke out between the communities. The Hindus numbered several thousands with not a few lathis. The Mussalmans were apparently unprepared for an attack and suffered in consequence. But the injuries were neither numerous nor serious.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

On Saturday rioting broke out afresh resulting in the death of two Mussalmans, whose names are Syed Abasali and Syed Muzarfar Ali, and injuries to nearly fifty persons on both sides.

Conflicts continued to occur during Sunday. Desultary attacks at different parts of the town and on isolated individuals and groups and raids on mosques and temples were the order of the day and the Police were severely taxed. The local authorities, however, quickly commandeered motor cars on which the police were transported from one quarter of the town to another as necessity arose.

Help was requisitioned from adjacent districts and 100 armed police arrived at once from Ahmednagar and Bijapur.

On Monday, it appears, the Mussalmans rallied and took up the offensive. As the situation continued serious, further police reinforcements were requisitioned, and a further contingent consisting of one European Inspector, six European Sergeants and 160 men arrived Sholapur early this morning.

Government have warned Poona military authorities of the possibility of their assistance being required.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS YET.

This morning's reports indicate that rioting has ceased since yesterday afternoon, but that it cannot be said that conditions are normal yet.

It is stated that local officers have been so pre-occupied with the situation that no official reports have yet come to Poona. Telephonic communications have, however, been passing between Poona and Sholapur and Government have acted on them.

Latest reported casualties are three Mussalmans and two Hindus (one of them a pleader by name Kulkarni) killed, while the injured on both sides number close on 100, some of whom are reported to be serious.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD QUIET

BAN ON CARRYING OF STICKS AND WEAPONS

AHMEDABAD, September 13.

Ahmedabad is now quiet and the precautionary measures taken by the police had happy and happily night passed off peacefully results. First Class Magistrate issued last night a notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting people from carrying sticks, "dharias," lathis or any other weapons within the city and suburb for a period of seven days.—Free Press.

SAIDAPET MOTOR ACCIDENT

ONE MORE MAN SUCCUMBS TO INJURY

MADRAS, September 13.

Of the six persons who were reported to be in a precarious condition as a result of yesterday's motor accident at Saidapet, one more succumbed to his injuries this morning at the General Hospital bringing the total number of killed to two. The condition of the three others is still said to be critical. Altogether eighteen persons were admitted into the hospital, including three ladies and one child and also the driver of the bus. The Police are holding an inquest to-day. Immediately after the accident the Collector of the District, the District Superintendent of Police and other officials repaired to the spot and rendered all possible aid to the injured.—A. P.

LOCATED AT LAST

WRECKAGE OF "OLD GLORY"

LONDON Sept. 13.

The "Daily Mirror" publishes a bulletin from steamer Kyle which has been searching for the "Old Glory" that it has located the wreckage of the "Old Glory" at latitude 51. 17 longitude 39.23. There is no sign of the crew.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

(Continued from page 7.)

ciple that half a loaf was better than no loaf he agreed to the amendment.

Col. Gidney suggested that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment be put in two parts. But the President did not grant the request.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment recommending the acceptance of of the recommendations of the Skeen Committee's report, subject to revision at the time of constitutional changes, was put to the vote and declared carried.

As Government did not challenge the result, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment was declared carried as a substantive proposition.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

After the debate on Skeen Committee recommendations was over, Diwan Chaman Lall next moved his adjournment motion. He said the motion was not moved in a spirit of redection on the Finance Member. The House appreciated the Finance Member's position. The motion was in the nature of a censure motion on the Secretary of State for India and support to the Finance Member in any strong action he might take.

President: Order, order. The motion is a direct censure on the Finance Member and calls into question the decision of the Governor-General in Council. This cannot be a censure on the Secretary of State for India. If that is the intention of the Honourable Member, he cannot proceed with the motion.

Diwan Chaman Lall: Sir, if that is the constitutional position, let it be so. But, I would like to explain the history of the Bill and point out how even though the motion may affect him—

President: Order, order. The debate must be confined to constitutional issue. I cannot allow merits or demerits of the Bill to be discussed.

ONLY THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

Diwan Chaman Lall, continuing, said the effect of the withdrawal of the Bill would be that the question will have to be discussed "de novo". (Official Benches: No.) Diwan Chaman Lall said that was his view. He next dwelt upon the importance of the Bill.

The President again intervened and said the issue raised by the adjournment motion was whether the Bill was good or bad, the Government were constitutionally wrong in withdrawing it. The debate must therefore be confined to the constitutional issue.

After a few more interruptions, Diwan Chaman Lall concluded his speech as his time was up.

MR. JINNAH'S ELUCIDATION.

Mr. Jinnah said the position was that while the Bill had not been withdrawn, the Government had taken advantage of the right to arrange the official business in a way that the bill would not be considered during this session. The Finance Member had told the legislature that the Government would proceed with the discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill, provided the House did not invest the Legislature with the right of electing the directorate of the Bank. Before the House had voted on the question of the directorate and while the parties were busy considering the scheme which the Finance Member put forward, the Government without any explanation had taken the bill from the consideration of the House and they had shown a great discourtesy to the Assembly.

ACT OF GREAT DISCOURTESY.

Mr. Jayakar associated with the remarks of Mr. Jinnah and supported the motion of Diwan Chaman Lall. Mr. Jayakar said the Government of India had been extremely discourteous in the manner they were dropping the Bill, especially after the labours spent on it. The Finance Member had put before the parties in the House a scheme which they were considering and the bill was withdrawn in a cursory and abrupt manner. It was an act of great discourtesy and he warned the Government that the recurrence of these discourtesies must recoil on their heads. By their action the Government had rendered the House impotent and also themselves and earned the epithet of "Subordinate branch of the Administration."

Mr. Guzhnavi supported the motion for adjournment.

NOT WITHDRAWN THE BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett said the referee's whistle was sounded so many times during this game that he did not know on what ground he was treading. Reading the terms of the adjournment motion he said, he thought it overstated. He assured the House on behalf of the Government of India that no affront was intended or meant towards the Legislative Assembly. The Government had not withdrawn the Bill.

President: The Government have no power to withdraw a bill without the leave of the House.

Sir Basil Blackett: I agree. Continuing, Sir Basil Blackett repeated that no affront was intended or meant towards the Assembly. The only conclusion to which the Government of India had arrived was that considering the shortness of this session and the complexity of the problem, it was desirable not to proceed with the further consideration of the Bill for the present. Any other conclusion would be unauthorised and probably also inaccurate. Listening to the debate he was reminded of the variant of the complex which ran 'If you love me say so, but do not spoil my patent leather shoe (Laughter). Concluding Sir Basil Blackett said, the Government of India may be incomprehensible but they were one and indivisible.

INSULT TO INJURY.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said, as he listened to the Finance Member's speech, he was sharply reminded of the saying that language is meant to conceal thought. He thought English language was most suited for that purpose. After hearing the explanation of the Finance Member, he was no wiser to-day than the other day. This explanation added insult to injury. He dissociated himself with any suggestion that this motion was intended to strengthen the hands of the Finance Member or the Government of India. It was only intended to assert the rights of this House. He was not inquisitive and did not ask for confidence not voluntarily given. He maintained the Government had trifled with the House and deserved censure.

MOTION CARRIED.

After Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Cock and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke.

At five p.m. the President put up the motion "that the House do adjourn" to vote and even though the "Ayes" were vociferous, declared amidst the laughter of the House that the "Noes" had it. Immediately division was challenged. After the division bells had rung, and when the question was again put, the Government benches were silent and the President declared the motion carried.

The House adjourned.—Free Press.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S MOTION

CONGRESS PARTY TO SUPPORT AT LAST.

SIMLA, September 13.

During the lunch interval an emergency meeting of the Congress Party discussed the conduct of Dewan Chamanlal in having given notice of adjournment motion which was against the decision of the Party Executive arrived at yesterday. Some members favoured a walk-out, and a few

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

suggested that the President be asked to announce that the Congress Party was against it, but eventually it was decided by show of hands to support the motion for adjournment.—A. P.

WITHDRAWAL ACCLAIMED.

"TIMES" BLAMES THE OPPOSITION

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In an editorial on the Reserve Bank Bill the "Times" commends the wisdom of the Government of India in withdrawing the measure and says that by their unreasonable opposition, Indian politicians have indefinitely postponed the day when India might have monetary self-government.

Referring to the report from its Simla correspondent that Sir Basil Blackett tendered resignation on Saturday, but that it has hitherto not been accepted and that the Bill has been withdrawn owing to difference of opinion between the Viceroy's Council and the India Office, the paper says "it will be regrettable, if Sir Basil should end suddenly and within a few months of termination of one of the most brilliant periods in Indian finance this period of office and it will be doubly regrettable if it happened not owing to any fundamental financial difference of view between the India Office and the Finance Member, but owing to political opposition in the Assembly."

HOLD FAST TO PRINCIPLES.

The "Times" adds "Having appointed a Commission to report on the subject and accepted its recommendations, Government could not do otherwise than draft a Bill in accordance with them. If our Simla correspondent is correct, an effort at compromise was a mistake, because it would have failed to satisfy the Assembly unless it sacrificed some of the principles of the Commission's report. Presumably, Government will wait until public opinion is more ripe before introducing again that measure. When that day comes, they should profit by recent experience and hold fast to the principles of the Commission's report which they themselves have accepted."—Reuter.

UNPRECEDENTED MASSACRE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Peking.—Chinese newspapers state that owing to the members of the "Red Spears" and "Heavenly Gate" Societies killing some of Feng-Yuh-Siang's soldiers at Changte (North Honan), city of 308,000 inhabitants, Feng's troops have carried out fearful massacre, without respecting age or sex. Refugees declare that the slaughter is unprecedented. Vernacular papers estimate the killed at 30,000 to 80,000.—Reuter.

LIVING HELL IN AHMEDABAD.

(Continued from page 7).

disease, the localites inhabited by the poor and the working classes are veritable death-traps. The textile mills were allowed to be erected any where, in fact they are found scattered in almost every part of the city. If the elementary principles of town-planning were violated in this respect, the demands of humanity were ignored in providing housing accommodation for the workers. In the early stages, many of the workers built mud-huts for themselves on Government or other lands for which they paid rents ranging from one to three rupees a month. The material for building the hut they obtained with money borrowed from the money-lenders from whose clutches it has been impossible for them to extricate themselves. The building of these huts did not cost much and realising this fact many a shrewd landlord of Ahmedabad found it an unconscionably profitable investment. The millowners themselves, again, have built chawls for their employees. With few exceptions, these are among the worst specimens of tenements provided for human beings in any part of the world.

WARRENS FOR HUMAN BEINGS.

It will be enough to give only one instance in order to bring home the scandalous condition of housing provided for the workers by their employers. The chawls in the Saraspur mills are actually three feet below the level of the surrounding area. The height of the roof from the floor is only four feet so that one has to go on all fours in order to enter and move about in these warrens which are only 8 feet by 8. The chawls are built of old kerosine tins and sometimes of cinder and the partition between each tenement is made of rotten old gunny cloth. Besides a small door through which you must crawl there is no other means of ventilation. No wonder these tenements are virtually converted into a lake during the rains and a fiery furnace during the summer. These tenements have been in existence for the last sixteen years and the mills to which they belong are now under the control of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, as liquidator. Mr. Kasturbhai, it must be said, has provided fairly decent accommodation for his own employees.

"Kumbharni Chawis" near Marsden Mill illustrate how human need is inhumanly exploited for private gain. The plinth of these tenements is six feet below the level of, and their roofs in line with, the road and there are no windows.

The rents charged in tenements provided by the millowners or private landlords, range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and each tenement which generally measures 8 by 6 feet is occupied by a family of 4 to 6 members and sometimes even of as many as 10 to 12. Sanitary conveniences are generally conspicuous by their absence so that the poor workmen and the members of their family must perform their natural functions in the open. Where they are provided, they are not sufficient for the number of tenants occupying the tenements. The provision of water is extremely deficient. In some cases there is only one water tap for as many as fifty families. It is obvious that these tenements would not be allowed to exist if municipal by-laws, one of which requires that the plinth of every house must be four feet above the level of the road, were enforced. How flagrantly these by-laws are violated is an open secret which reflects no credit on the Municipality. A group of such tenements which were shown to me by Mr. Shankerlal Banker and which are built in violation of the municipal by-laws belong to a gentlemen who is the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Municipality. Is it any wonder then that for the workers of Ahmedabad, who produce its wealth, the city is a living hell? And what a hell it is will be realised when it is remembered that phthisis claims a larger proportion of victims in Ahmedabad than probably any other part of the world that the infant mortality in the city is 380 per thousand, higher than in almost any other city in the country, and, among the families of mill-workers, as high as 750.

(To Be Continued.)

RELIEF IN KAIRA DISTRICT.

DARBAR GOPALDAS DESAI INTERVIEWED.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the Kaira District Congress Committee, who is in Bombay in connection with the Gujarat Relief organisation, was interviewed by our representative on the general situation in the affected areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

"What is your object in coming over to Bombay?" Our representative asked Darbar Desai.

A.: I have come to Bombay at the express invitation of the Bombay-Kaira Charottar Relief Association, to explain to them the extent of the damages during the recent floods in Gujarat and their requirements.

Q.: When you speak of Kaira District, do you also include portions of it in Baroda State and Cambay?

A.: Yes. According to the Gujarat Congress Committee's definition, all the talukas of Kaira District and seven talukas of Baroda, and the whole of Cambay State, which in all embraces nearly 1,200 villages come under Kaira District.

Q.: Do the Government Relief measures include besides liberal grant of Tagavi loans to the agriculturists, free distribution of grains for the purposes of re-sowing?

A.: No. The Government have so far shown no indication towards this direction, and I am afraid, they may not, in view of the several Relief organisations that are working in Gujarat. The visit of the Governor, though belated, is still capable of much good, inasmuch as he can directly study the situation and support the Minister's plan for liberal grant of aid to the distressed. Any amount of public sympathy and practical relief measures is bound to prove inadequate, looking to the extensive damages covering several hundreds of miles. As such the duty of the Government at such a juncture is obvious. This is the time, when the Government ought to come out with the Famine Relief Fund, to the relief of the distressed.

Q.: Are you satisfied with the Relief measures of the Baroda Government?

A.: The conditions are probably worse.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.

Q.: Has the Central Relief organisation of Bombay completely fulfilled the expectations of the local leaders of Gujarat? Can you tell us some of their main activities so far?

A.: I am not aware of any of their activities, beyond what I read in the newspaper columns announcing donations from charitably-minded people from far and near.

Q.: Is it true that the Central Relief organisation has donated a sum of Rs. 15,000 for relief in Borsad Taluka, through you as announced in the papers?

A.: No. So far as I am concerned no such sum has been received by me nor am I aware of any such move on the part of the organisers.

CAUSE OF NEGLECT.

Q.: As the nomenclature "Central" signifies control over the whole area of the flood-stricken provinces, what reason do you ascribe for such an act of neglect on their part?

A.: I have not seen Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, who probably is in touch with them, but I presume that probably due to some conditions that the Central Board suggested, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel may have refused any such help.

Q.: What is the situation in Kaira District?

A.: The Kaira District is the worst sufferer during the recent floods, and the damages done are not yet properly estimated. The Provincial Congress Committee has so far been able to distribute free clothing and grains. The distribution work of seeds for the farmers for the monsoon season is also nearing completion. Cheap grain shops are being located in all parts of the District, and so far 50 such institutions have been opened. But the greatest need of the hour is the housing of the poor people. The task will be undertaken as soon as the farmers return from their fields, where at present they are engaged in sowing work.

WANTED FUNDS.

Q.: What are your requirements of the hour?

A.: Funds of course! The cheap grain shops, which are opened, will result in a loss of nearly 2 lakhs and a half, and the proposed opening of cheap housing materials, stores will require a capital of nearly 2 lakhs and a half.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai then thanked all sections in Kaira District for their ready co-operation. There was no question of community, rich or poor. All were treated alike in this dire hour of distress.

GOVERNOR IN AHMEDABAD.

CONFERS WITH COLLECTOR AND MR GARRET

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson arrived here in a special train at 7 this morning. He was received at the station by Mr. Smart, Commissioner N. D., Mr. Garret, special relief officer, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mr. A. X. Moraes, Superintending Engineer, and other local officers. After his Excellency had conversation dith Mr. Garret, Flood Relief Officer, and Mr. Taylor, Collector. He then left for Naroda. From there the Governor will go to Ghanchie Chawl which houses laborers, hosiery mill and other chawls in Saraspur and Gomptipur and two other suburbs. He will arrive at Shahibag at 11 a.m. and oblige much see Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mr. Amritlal Seth, M.L.C., and lady Vidyagavri.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR MEETS MUSLIM RELIEF WORKERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 12.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived at Nadiad at 5 p.m. on the 11th instant. His Excellency paid a personal visit to the different localities of the city. The members of Kaira Muslim Relief Committee waited upon His Excellency near the relief office. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Kasambhai, President of the Committee, R. M. Malek and Ismail R. Gandhi, Secretaries, K. M. Master and Mirsahebmia Kadri, Memembers, and others. Short report of the work of done by the Committee was placed before His Excellency by Mr. Gandhi, and His Excellency was much pleased with the Committee's work under the sympathetic supervision of the Collectors of Kaira and with the full co-operation of the Government.

His Excellency noted with thanks the donation of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Botawalla for the distressed Muslims and promised to get an adequate sum out of it for the Kaira Muslim Relief Committee. After promising every sort of help to the Committee and expressing thanks, His Excellency motored on to the other localities.

INTERVIEWS WITH MR. PATEL AND OTHERS

AHMEDABAD, September 13.

His Excellency the Governor granted interviews this afternoon to Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Municipality, Motilal Trikamlal Shah, President, District Vidagavri, Ramanbhai Amratlal Seth, M.L.C., and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

His Excellency then went to see the cricket match that is being played between the Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay and Ahmedabad XI in aid of the Ahmedabad District Relief Fund and from there proceeded to see the surrounding villages that have suffered badly in the recent floods.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

BLACK SEA COAST AFFECTED.

HOUSES COLLAPSE AT SEBASTAPOL.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Moscow.—Three separate violent earthquake shocks, accompanied by underground rumblings, visited the Ukranian, Crimean and North Caucasian coast of the Black Sea. The shock was the most severe at Sebastopol where several huses collapsed. The number of casualties hitherto is not known.

Three shocks were experienced at Odessa which overturned furniture in upper rooms and scattered windows. The terrified inhabitants of Sebastopol, Simferopol, Odessa and Novorossosk spent the night in streets. The tremrs generally were much more violent than the shocks experienced in Crimea in July.—Reuter.

"GRAVEST BLOW STRUCK AT LEAGUE"

COMMENTS OF "DAILY HERALD"

CALCUTTA, Sep. 13.

A special cable to "Forward" says "The Daily Herald" commenting on the Foreign Secretary's speech at Geneva says following as it does a series of acts which served to emphasise, it is indeed the gravest blow struck at the League since its inception.—Free Press.

GUJERAT FLOOD RELIEF

NIZAM DONATES RS. 50,000

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Sep. 13.

His Exhalted Highness the Nizam has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Gujerat Flood Relief Fund.—Free Press.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION TO BE RESTORED TODAY.

JODHPUR, Sept. 13.

The Traffic Superintendent, Jodhpur wires that through communication to Jhudo will be restored to-morrow with the running of 46 down train.—A. P.

RS. 1,99,210 FOR FLOOD RELIEF.

DONATIONS THROUGH SAURASHTRA S. C.

VANKANER, September 12.

The total contributions received by the Saurashtra Seva Committee till the morning of September 8 amount to Rs. 1,99,210 and the sum debited to the relief account amounts to about Rs. 1,21,617.—Free Press.

RELIEF WORK IN PROGRESS.

BOMBAY, September 13.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund sends the following to the Associated Press:—

The Committee has resolved, in response to a letter from the Administrtor of Cambay State to send 20 tons of corrugated iron sheets for free distribution for building purposes.

Two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,000 have been donated for middle class relief to be sent to certain workers in Khaira District.

Rs. 3,000 have been donated for the free distribution of building material at Kadi and the amount will be sent to Kadi Relief Fund.

It has been resolved to send 1,200 maunds of bajri and rice to Mater for free distribution.—A. P.

BARODA GOVT'S. RELIEF MEASURES.

FREE HOUSING MATERIALS FOR POOR MEN

BARODA, Sept. 12.

Baroda Government have issued orders regarding granting of relief to the flood affected subjects. The poorest class of people will be granted free materials valued Rs. 30 for each house. Loans will be given without interest to the poor and to others at 4 1/2 per cent. Interest for the purpose of rebuilding of houses, under easy scale of repayment. Many flood relief building co-operative societies have been formed and Government have appointed special officers in the affected area to experite the work of disposing of loan applications in villages.—A. P.

FORGIVE AND FORGET

TIME TO PUT OUR HOUSE IN ORDER

SUBHAS ON BENGAL P. C. C. ELECTION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

"Forgive and forget" says Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the appeal he has issued to the Congress men in Bengal on the eve of election of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Recounting the triumph of the popular party in the Bengal Council Mr. Bose says time is opportune for a sincere and earnest attempt to put our house in order and to establish cordial and friendly relations with the non-Congress associations. Regretting the dissentions in the Congress camp itself and the loss of some veteran fighters in the cause of freedom, Mr. Bose continues: To add to our misfortunes and trouble, Bengal along with the rest of India has been swept by a wave of bad communalism but signs of the times are exceedingly hopeful. Politica horizon is clearing up. We are on the threshold of a new awakening. The people are sick of petty wrangles and forces of communaism have reached state of exhaustion. Momentous times are ahead of us. Issues of vital importance to our national life and well being will have to be faced and solved during the next five years and only a strong and united Congress can cope with the situation that is impending.

TAKE COURAGE IN BOTH HANDS.

Let us, therefore, take courage in both hands and with the motto "Forgive and forget" rise superior to all factious and communal squabbies. By largeness of our heart and depth of our sympathy let us bring back to our fold all our former colleagues and coworkers. Let us attempt even more and strive to rally those who for reasons of their own have uptil now kept aloof from or fought shy of the Congress. Hindu-Muslim unity based not on words but on genuine trust and good will let us restore again. In short, let us once more make the Congress that grand institution which was Deshbandhu's legacy when he departed from this world and to achieve that object let us explore every avenue and do all that is humanely possible, shor of surrendering our fundamental principles. The first step towards that end is to restore unity and goodwill within the Bengal Congress, sections to which reimminent.

RETURN PETRIOTIC CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Bose appeals to all Congress men in the province to see that honest and sincere and patriotic Congress men are returned to the executive body regardless of their views on particular topics or of the group to which they belove or of their party actions during the last elections. The Congress, he says, cannot afford to lose a single worker in the country's cause. And he sincerely trusts the new year will be began with trust and good will.—Free P ss.

ALL-INDIA GLASS MANUFACTURERS CONFERENCE.

A Conference of All-India Glass Manufacturers convened by the Ogalewadi Glass Works Ltd., Ogalewadi, Distt. Satara waws held lately at Banjoi; (Distt. Moradabad) when representatives from Bombay, Bengal, U. P., Nagpur etc. attended the Conference to devise means for uplifting the Indian Glass Industry and seeking Government protection against foreign competition.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Ishwar Dass, Managing Agent, U. P. Glass Works Ltd., Mr. S. P. Ogale, Managing Agent, Ogalewadi Glass Works Ltd., acting as secretary. Several proposals were laid and discussed by the representative present; the most important of them relating to the reduction of duty on materials and chemicals used in glass manufacture, introduction of special railways freight rates throughout India and protection of indigenous glass industry against foreign competition. It was unanimously resolved to submit a Memorial to the Government through Professor G. D. Kilkar of Bombay asking for protection, in view of the present all-round depression of the glass trade which was already resulted in closing down several factories, and saving it from further ruin with which it is threatened.

The Conference was the first of its kind held in India. It was resolved to establish it henceforth on a solid footing and holding its sittings at such places and times as might be deemed necessary.

The next Conference will be held during Easter at Ogalewadi in Satara District.

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THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-27.

(Continued from column 6.)

State, of course, in a form remodelled to his own fancy. And it is in this that the Russian revolution differs most markedly from the French Commune of 1870-71, its nearest prototype. Both are the creations of a foreign war, and the products of the Marxian philosophy. Both are violent and aiming at an ideal of society, which is remarkable for its intense sympathy with the underdog. But, due to historical accidents, or perhaps on account of the absence *ab initio* of a clearly defined purpose, the French Commune could not aim at that wholesale nationalisation, or rather socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange, which the Russian heirs of the Commune have never abandoned in spite of all reverses and seeming submission. In this connection, and as explaining the Russian viewpoint, the following remarks of a Russian writer Merezhkovsky, written in 1908, will be most interesting and illuminating: "What is happening now in Russia," he said, "is a dangerous game, not only for Russians but for all Europeans....You Europeans look intently upon us. You follow the Russian revolution with anxiety, but not closely enough. What is happenning among us is more terrible than it seems to you. We are burning, there is no doubt about it; but shall we burn alone?....Europe sees the moving body, but not the soul of the Russian revolution. The soul of the Russian people and the Russian revolution remains for Europe an eternal enigma. What you have got,we have have got, but on the reverse side.... What Kant would call your phenomenon is our transcendentalism. Nietzhe would say you are Apollo, we are Dionysius. The measure of your genius is limited, ours is limitless.....You preserve the soul, we search for something for which we can lose it."

This is highly significant, and not merely for the quaint turn of its expression. The Russian revolution is necessarily in open war with all that made up the old order of things, and hence with the rest of the self-styled civilised humanity. In Russia itself, it has taken the shape of replacing the orthodox Church by an official atheism, that the new State tries its hardest to make universal, with what success I shall endeavour to show in another lecture; it has substituted the autocracy of a hereditory Tsar by that of an elected proletarian. It has been urged against the leaders of the Russian revolution that they were all foreigners, Jews, or professional mischief-mongers. Cold facts do not support any such libel of a people—whose faults were certainly not a few; but whose one outstanding merit—a fervent zeal almost reaching the sublimity of fanaticism—most reach the sublimity of fanaticism,—for their ideals it is both unjust and futile to deny.

MAIN FEATURES.

Let me, then, sum up the chief characteristics of the Russian Revolution. It was from the outset violent.—and bound to be. The degree of violence and its real necessity might be open to question; though, in judging of such matters, one should not forget the circumstances in which revolutions take their birth. Nor need we omit from the calculation the provocation in the past as well as in the years when the revolutionaries got into power. The memories of the Tsarist oppression would have been perhaps easily forgotten, had not the White Terror of adventurers like Kolchak, Denikin or Wrangel, supported by foreign gold, made their utmost to keep afresh those memories. In repressing those attempts to undo their achievements, as well as in consolidating their position, the creature of violence had necessarily to keep up the terrorist tactics; and occasionally to employ them in real earnest in a manner that would certainly shock the unconcerned outsider, who had no such memories to avenge. Another equally necessary and prominent characteristics of the Bolshevist regime is its relentlessly propagandist administration. It is doubtful to say if the mass of the Russian revolutionaries have realised as yet the absolute need of persuading the rest of the world to see the justice and equity of their scheme of things. Tacticians, however, like Lenin and Trotsky cannot be ignorant of the fact that movements like theirs must be balanced by support at home as well as abroad if they are ever to succeed. A doctrine like bimetalism, Bolshevism, or Communism must be universal, if it is to function at all. Any single nation, however large and populous, is bound to be defeated, if it endeavours to maintain such a system off its own bat. Hence the need for a ceaseless, almost virulent propaganda, that provokes and antagonises the rest of the world, which has not yet reached the communist stage of sympathy with their fellow mortals. Finally, the aim and object of the propaganda is to make the new order of things universal. Without the entire civilised humanity co-operating, the communist scheme of society cannot be maintained. The whole world is, however, much too sophisticated to accept the Russian dictation. For their *amour propre*, i for nothing else, one is driven to decline with or without thanks, the Russian invitation to a world revolution. Hence the feeling of universal distrust of Russia abroad, at least in all those societies, which, themselves based on the individualist principle, are unwilling to see the very reverse of their basis succeeding. I shall discuss in the next lecture the ideal held in view by the Bolshevists and how far they have succeeded in achieving it in practice.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A contingent of soldiers who left for England by the last English Mail to represent the Indian Army at the unveiling of the Memorial at Neuve Chapelle to the Indians who lost their lives in the last war.

PLAGUE AT PALANSVA

90 DEATHS

VANKANER, September 12.

Plague has broken out at Palansva and the neighbouring villages in Cutch which were recently affected by the floods. Ninety persons have died:—Free Press.

VICEROY TO VISIT RAJKOT.

VANKANER, September 12.

It is understood that during his forthcoming visit to this province, the Viceroy will stay for two days at Rajkot where his Excellency will attend a gathering of the Rajkumar College, partake of a banquet and hold a State Durbar.—Free Press.

A PARIS OUTRAGE

ITALIAN VICE-CONSUL FATALLY WOUNDED

Paris, Sept. 12.

An Italian this morning shot with a revolver and seriously wounded Count Nardini, Italiani Vice-Consul in Paris, at the Italian Consulate.

ADVERTISING IN "STATESMAN."

SPECIAL MEETING DECIDED UPON

A protest has been raised by some of the members of the Improvement Trust Board against the resolution of the Improvements Committee in giving advertisement regarding the loan of Rs. 25 lacs to the "Statesman" of Calcutta. At the last meeting Mr. S L. Silam had moved an amendment to withhold patronage of advertisement from the "Statesman" as a protect against certain writings having appeared in that paper regarding the women of India. The amendment was negatived and the original proposition to give advertisement among other newspapers also to the "Statesman" was passed by a majority. This gave umbrage to certain members of the board who sent a requisition to the President of the Improvements Board to call a special meeting to consider the conduct of the Improvements Committee in advertising Trust Loan in the "Statesman" The chairman read the requisition in the Improvements Committee on Tuesday evening and said the President had fixed Monday next 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) for the purpose.

Consideration was given to the Chief Officer's note dated 10.9-27, viz.:—

"The Act to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, abolishing the payment of fees in respect of Meetings of the Improvements Committee was published in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 2nd September 127 and no fees for attending the Committee Meetings will be paid from that date."

The Committee noted the decision of the Government.

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF DELAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA Sept. 13.

On the 13th of April, 1927, the Thana District Local Board had passed a resolution appointing Mr. Gatne as the Administrative Officer of the Thana District School Board. and the President of the District Local Board had submitted it to Government for approval. It is understood that the Government approved of the appointment after a long delay by a resolution about a fortnight ago. It is further understood that in spite of it the President has up to now issued no order to that effect to Mr. Gatne and one fails to know why then has been this unnecessary delay.

BRITAIN'S CHANCES IN SCHNEIDER TROPHY.

NOT AFFECTED BY "CRUSADER" CRASH

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Aviation circles in London do not expect accident at Venice to affect Britain's chances in the Schneider trophy since the "Crusader" was the slowest of the seven British machines sent to Venice and was largely intended as a standby.—Reuter's Special.

ACCEPTING EXISTING REALITIES

DE VALERIAN'S IDEAL

MANIFESTO ISSUED

LONDO, Sept. 13.

Rugby.—De Valera, the Irish Republican leader, in a manifesto issued to-day, declares that "By its recent action in entering the Free State Parliament, my Party has already given an earnest that in the pursuit of its ideals it is prepared to face and accept the existing realities. If returned in a majority at the coming Elections, entrusted with power it hopes to prove that hard-headed commonsense is not incompatible with true national idealism. The sinister design of aiming at bringing about a sudden revolutionary upheaval with which our opponents choose to credit us is altogether foreign to our purpose and programme. We shall proceed as a responsible constitutional Government acknowledging, without reserve, that all authority comes through the sovereign people and that before any important step likely to involve their safety is taken the people are entitled to be taken into the fullest consultation".—B. O. W.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE

INCREASE IN EXPORTS IN JULY

LONDON, September 13.

Rugby.—While the total volume of British overseas trade during August varied little from that of July, there was a welcome increase in British exports with almost correspondingly decrease in imports. Imports for August were valued at 90,100,024 sterling.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 14TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday I have no compunction in saying that you are weak-minded and a mediocrity. You yield to bluff and bluster and prefer to be led by the nose and dance to the tune of the blusterers somewhat after the manner of the tamer of a bear which is led by means of only a slender piece of chord passed through the slit in his nose and made to dance a stupid dance in streets to the delight of children and mustached fools who are just like children in enjoying such tamashas. The liberal use of a free purse coupled with your pleasant mannerism will win you a cartload of friends who will applaud you on your face and smite you on the back, as usually happens in this Kaliyuga. You fret and fume, and foam and froth, and fulminate over trifles before your life's partner, such as losing of buttons or inattention in rebuttoning your coats and pants, but never think of the loss of your costly clothes by your dishonest servants and ayahs whose sweet laughs and charming manners delude you into believing she is also an angel like the other one. You are very particular about your health and try to follow the advice of doctors and writers on health, of their do's and dont's in health, hygiene and diet. But not being of firm mind you will many times follow the contradictory advices of different writers. If X advised you that it was beneficial to drink water before meal you would do so. If Y suggested that taking of water only after meal was a "sine qua non" for keeping good health you would try both the experiments at the same time, taking "aqua" before and after meals. If some votary of liquid gods advised you to wash off your heavy food with some beverage like beer or champagne you would try that also at the same time, ultimately ruining your health. You are sadly lacking thus in commonsense.

LIVING HELL IN AHMEDABAD.

(For fuller description see article on page 7).

Chawls in Saraspur Mills occupied by about 1,000 workers. Their roofs are only about 2 to 3 feet above the level of the road.

Another view of the Saraspur Mills Chawls.

The chawls for mill workers near Marsden Mill, the roofs of which is in a line with the level of the road.

The denizens of Saraspur Mills Chawls.

a reduction of 3,262,326 on July and of 11,035,830 on the previous August. British exports totalled 59,410,332 sterling being an increase of 3,289,201 on July and of 9,623,588 on August 1926. In comparing the two Augusts both for imports and exports the effects of the local strike of 1926 have of course to be taken into account. Imports for the first eight months aggregated 800,611,032 sterling being a reduction of 3,225,066 on the corresponding period of last year while exports were valued at 457,872,574 being an increase of 12,607,777 on the first eight months of 1926.—B. O. W.

GORDON-BENNET RACE

FRENCH BALLOON "LAFAYETTE'S PROGRESS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

New York.—The French balloon "Lafayette" passed over Loganville, Georgia. This is the farthest distance hitherto recorded in the Gordon-Bennett competition. All other balloons have descended except two flown by Germans.—Reuter.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
KIDNEY PAINS

A SHARP pain, like a stab in the back, may be the first symptom of Kidney Trouble. You cannot mistake it. When that first stab of pain has passed it will leave a dull ache, and you will feel stiff and sore. Surely you will not ignore such signs as these. Your kidneys are demanding attention. That is why they cause you pain. They need the cleansing, healing and strengthening properties which can only be found in De Witt's Pills. Here then is an offer of better health and freedom from pain. Your nearest chemist can supply you with a box of De Witt's Pills to-day.

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UNITY CONFERENCE.

CREATION OF FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE URGED.

NAMES OF SIGNATORIES TO APPEAL.

SIMLA, Sept. 9, (By Mail.)

The names of the signatories to the appeal issued by the Unity Conference are now available. At their meeting held to-day the Conference regretted that in spite of their appeal, three communal disturbances had occurred, and in some sections of the press the tone had not improved. They once more wished the public and the press to create a favourable atmosphere in the country in order that their efforts may be crowned with success.—A. P.

NAMES OF SIGNATORIES.

The signatories are:—Hon'ble Lala Ramsaran Das, Mr Abdul Latif Farooqi, Mr Mahomed Irfan, Mr Syed Murtuza Sahib, Hon'ble Anugraha Narain Sinha, Mr Ganganand Sinha, Mr Gayaprasad Singh, Mr Rajivananjan Prasad Sinha, Mr Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr Srischandra Datta, Mr Nilkantha Das, Mr T R Phukan, Diwan Chamanlal, Dewan Ratna Sarma, Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr Mohammed Shafee, Dawoodi, Mr Mehendra Prasad, Mr K V Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr M Shah Nawaz, Mr D V Belvi, Mr C Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr M S Aney, Mr A Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr B Perumal Naidu, Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Mr T C Goswami, Mr Haji Abdulla Haroon, Mr Ajudhiaparshad, Mr M A Jinnah, Pundit Modan Mohan Malaviya, Mr Srinivas Iyengar, Mirza Bushir Mohammed Ahmed of Qadian, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Dr M A Ansari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr M R Jayakar, Mr N C Kelkar, Mr B S Moonje, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Zulfiqarali Khan, Nawab Syed Mohamed Mehr Shah, Raja Narendra Nath, Raja Ghazanarali Khan, Dr Gokulchand Narang, Mohammed Yakub, Pundit Nekiram Sharma, Mr Siddeswar Prasad Sinha, Mr Harbilas Sarda, Mr Vaman R Naik, Mr Brijlal Puri, Mr Narayan Prasad Sinha, Dr Choitram P Gidwani, Hon Syed Mohahammed Padshah, Kumar Sankar Ray, Dr Kitchlew, Mr Barkat Ali, Mr Abdul Aziz (Peshawar), Mr Mahomed Fazim, Sir Mahomed Shafee, L Kesho Ram, Mr J N Sahai, Mr Hariram Seth, R B Sevakram, Mr Fazal Huq, Mr Shuaib Quareshi, Mr Tufail, Ahmed, Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar, T Manjit Singh Rathor, S Gurdit Singh (Kohat), Mr Abdul Haye, Hon'ble Charanjitsingh, Chaudhury Mahomed Ismail, Makhdum Shah Rajan Bakhsh, Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Nirmalchandra Chandra, Mr Eafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr Amarnath Dutt, Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim, M V V Jogiah, Mr Abdul Qadir, Siddiqi, Mr Mohammed Ismail Khan, Mr Shivdev Singh Uberai, Mr Omardas Khan, Mr Zohur Ahmed, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mr Habibullah.—A. P.

"MOTHER INDIA" IN LEAGUE

SIR C. P. R. IVER TO OPEN DISCUSSION

CALCUTTA, Sep. 13.

A special cable to "Forward" says Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, India's delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, may open discussion at the next meeting of the Health Section of the League on the allegations made by Miss Katherine Mayo in her book "Mother India".—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN STEADY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

In the share market jutes opened steady unchanged but in the absence of outside support and poor speculative enquiry gradually eased. The close was quiet at the lowest of the day. Cottons were steady but at the close the tone is easier. In coals Gopalichuck were wanted and the general tone is steady. Teas were quiet unchanged. In industrials Indian Iron and Steel are marked up while others show no change. Imperial Banks are up about five points for the contributory. Government securities were quiet.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 75/11, 4 per cent. Loan Rs. 88/14.

Banks:—Central Bank 27/12, Imperial contributory 372.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 85, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 99, Sara Serajganj Railway 97.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 53, Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord 26/6, Dunbar 252, Kesoram 4/10, Muir Mills ord 332.

Jutes:—Alliance 620, Auckland 370, Cheviot 46/14, Dalhousie 574, Empire 61/8, Fort Gloster 1,131, Fort William 440/8, Gondalpara 1,291/8, Howrah 55/4, Hukumchand ord 22/4, Hukumchand pref 107, Kamarhatty 780, Kaukinarrah 554, Lansdowne pref 117, New Central 665, Nuddea 49, National 34/12, Northbrook 66/4, Presidency 11/4, Reliance 93/14, Standard 555, Union 784.

Coals:—Bhalgora 4/12, Bengal 425, Gopalichuck 8/8, Raneegunge 28/14, Samla and Kendra 5/8, Samla Ramnagar 3/8, Union 20/12.

Miscellaneous:—Karanpura Development 26/8, Bengal Aerating Gas 41, Bengal Telephone ord 12/12, Bengal Iron 18/15, British India Electric Construction 6/8, Burn and Co. ord 341, Indian Iron and Steel 19/12, Indian Standard Wagon ord 41/8, Kumardhubi Engineering ord 3/7, B. I. Corporation ord 4, B. I. Corporation pref 112, Madan Theatres 5/2, Titaghur Paper ord 8/14.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

WOMEN'S HOME SOCIETY.

CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER

The Executive Body of the Women's Home Society has decided to hold its first basic conference on 29th October in Lahore. A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Lady Abdul Qadir (wife of the Revenue Member, Punjab Govt.) as chairman. The Presidentship of the Conference will be announced later on. The Reception Committee has decided to spare no pains to make this first Conference of the newly formed society a great success. Muslim ladies from all over India are cordially invited to attend, who will be the guests of the Society during their stay in Lahore if timely information is given. Those ladies who have a mind to attend may please correspond with Savidah H. Begum, Joint Secretary, Rizvi Manzil, Chawk Nawab Sahib, Inside Akberi Gate, Lahore.

FRACTURE CASES IN K. E. M. HOSPITAL.

PURCHASE OF IRON FRAMES.

The Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, at their meeting on Monday, considered a letter from the Commissioner for the purchase of 18 iron frames with pulleys for the treatment of fracture cases admitted into the surgical wards of the King Edard Memorial Hospital from Messrs. N. Powell and Co. at a total cost of Rs. 990.

Dr. R. M. Mistry pointed out that these pulleys should have been purchased long ago as a surgeon in the Hospital had to keep a patient waiting for an hour and a half for want of the pulleys.

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction.

"RUINED HAPPINESS OF MY FAMILY."

A HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT

The case in which (1) Jehangir Cursetji Vatcha, a Justice of the Peace working as a cashier in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and (2) a watchman of the Bank were charged with insult, assault and abetment at the instance of Eruchshaw S. Shroff, an Inspector in the employ of the B. E. S. and T. Company, came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday afternoon.

In the course of the complainant which Mr Shroff had filed in August last, he had alleged that the first accused Vatcha was in illicit intimacy with his wife and that he had ruined the happiness of his family by leading his wife astray. On August 8 he saw his wife enter the Hongkong Bank by a private entrance and on following her he found that the first accused was leaning indecently against the body of his (complainant's) wife. He was very much excited at the sight and approached the first accused for an explanation when the latter called the second accused (a watchman of the Bank) and asked him to put the complainant out of the Bank by force. When the second accused was doing so, a European employee of the Bank met the complainant who explained him what the matter was. He was directed to a Court of law and the complainant had to do so reluctantly. The complainant had sent a notice to the first accused asking him to apologise but the latter had not done so.

When the case came up for hearing on Tuesday Mr. Sorab Kapadia who appeared for the first accused applied for an adjournment in order to call for papers from the Girgaum Police Court relating to a case between the same parties.

Mr. Ghevaria for the complainant opposing the application contended that the accused, on whom the summons was served the same day it was issued by the Court, had ample time at his disposal to call for the papers referred to.

The Magistrate, however, fixed October 11, for the hearing of the case.

COOCH BEHAR MAHARANI'S DONATION

CALCUTTA, September 13.

Maharani Sunity Devi of Cooch Behar has made over the Lily Cottage and the adjoining grounds measuring over four bighas in the Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, to a Board of Trustees, for housing the Victoria Institution for girls. The House was the residence of her father Mr. Keshab Chandra Sen, the well-known Brahmo leader. The institution was found by Mr. Sen in 1871. Among the trustees are Sir Rajendranath Mookerji, Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., Mr. N. C. Chunder, M.L.A., Dr. B. C. Roy and the Rev. Promotha Lal Sen.—A. P.

IN CAUSE OF PROHIBITION

SUBHAS BOSE'S TWOFOLD PROPAGANDA

CALCUTTA, Sep. 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, advocating prohibition, in the course of a letter to the Temperance Association of North Calcutta, outlines his plan of twofold propaganda, amongst the public educating them of the harmful effects of drinking and the other to be carried against the Government to force their hands to adopt policy of prohibition at a early date. Mr. Subhas Bose urges the adoption of peaceful picketing by all temperance associations as legitimate methods of propaganda to be resorted to where circumstances permit.

Mr. Bose also advises the Association to publish a monograph dealing with Indian statistics written from Indian history and Indian sentiment.—Free Press.

"SPIES AND TERRORISTS."

14 SENTENCED TO DEATH

13 RECEIVE VARYING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Leningrad.—Judgment has been given in the trial of 26 alleged "spies and terrorists." Nine have been sentenced to death by shooting including an Englishman named Goyer, and 13 have been condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to eight years. Four have been acquitted.—Reuter.

OUR POONA LETTER.

CLOSE OF A BUSY WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

With the immersion of the idols of Shri Ganapati one of the busiest and the most noisy week in the public life of Poona has closed. This ceremony was performed yesterday evening, after a grand procession through the streets of Poona the Ganapatis accompanied by thousands of people, leaders, followers, gentlemen, Melawalas, singers, drum-beaters and all. There were more than hundred and fifty Ganapati idols in the procession taken either in a charriot, a palanquin, a carriage. The streets through which this grand procession passed were lined thickly with men and the surrounding houses had become alive with men and women. As the procession passed it looked like waves of sea rolling on in great majesty. As one wave moves on and then there is a little interval of peace before another rises high to break itself against the shores, so one idol marched on with ringing sound and then until another succeeded the crowd appeared a little varified. Thus the procession began near the Reay Market and thus it reached, after a travel of three or four hours, the river where the idols were consigned to the waters. The people gathered on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds to observe the formal closing ceremony of the whole festival. On the way back, it is tragic to look at the places where the idols were first set up in great grandeur and beauty. The aspect is at once changed into a kind of a funeral aspect and the returning crowds also wear a glum appearance.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVAL.

This year the festival passed with calm. The Police arrangement under thes supervision of Rao Saheb Bupat was doubtless perfect. But the people also did not do anything to stri mischief. Every Mela and Ganapati was escorted the police, the songs were examined with much strictness and the lectures too did not go much beyond the religious field. Some people had come to Poona for delivering lectures and some men from Poona were called upon to go outside Poona. Mr. D. V. Gokhale delivered more than half a dozen speeches in Bombay Mr. J. S. Karandikar visited Pen, Bombay, Pusad and some other places for addresses. Mr. G. V. Ketkar lectured at Sangli, Bassein and Bombay suburbs. Mr. D. V. Divekar had gone to Koregaon, Karad and Chiplun for giving addresses in the local festival. Mr. V. K. Bhave went to Bhiwadi and Bombay for public lectures. Mr. N. V. Gadgil lectured at Lonvala. Among the speakers in the City itself must be mentioned Mr. C. V. Vaidya, D. V. Gokhale, Mr. B. B. and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. R. V. Patwardhan. Besides these there were Kirtans, Hravachanas and concerts of music and such other functions. On the whole the festival was well-managed. But in the matter of fixing up lectures the Secretaries ought to be more sparing. For often at one and the same time there are several programmes and the audience is divided and therefore the lectures become only a poor show. In this year's festivities there certainly was not evident the bursting enthusiasm of the last few years. Everything was comparatively calm and quiet. The functions appeared less lively than formerly and more tempered.

The only regrettable feature of the Ganapati festival in the Gaikwad Wada, the home of this "Utsava", was the strained relations between the trustees of "Kesari" and the "Maharatha" and Lok. Tilak's sons. Of the ten days of the festival not a single day passed away without some hitch between the two parties and without any application being filed in the Court. The points in dispute are quite minor, for example, who should sit in the carriage with the Ganapati in the procession? Who should fix the programme etc. Every time order of the Court is to be taken out to restrain the sons from disturbing the usual arrangements.

SWADESHI BAZAAR.

This Bazaar is now full and hundreds of people are daily visiting the show on the Tilak Memorial grounds. The Conference of Maharashtra merchants and traders to be held on the 17th and the 18th instant is taking up some of public attention, as it is newly the first of its kind in Maharashtra. It is to be held under the presidentship of Shet Hirachand Walchand of Bombay and it is looked for with much earnestness. Maharashtra is backward in trade and commerce. Unemployment among the educated people is increasing alarmingly. It is hoped that the coming Conference will deal with these and other question's and provide a different channel for the Maharashtra talents to flow through.

POLTICS IN POONA.

Polities as such is quite dull, but for the paper-criticism of the pact made up between the Nationalists of Tilak Party on the 1st of August last. The extreme No-changers have condemned it and the action of those among them who were a party to the pact. For example, Mr. V. G. Joshi of the Chitra Shala Press has opposed it and adversely criticised the conduct of Mr. Deo and others who have accepted it. "Kesari" has written an article defending its various clauses. The Moderates of Poona have of course no politics as such and all their activities are confined to showing anxiety for Mr. Sastri's health in South Africa.

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REV. BAPTISTA'S PORTRAIT

UNVEILING CEREMONEY AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 11.

In the midst of the whirligig and whirlpool of feast, fair and fancy bazaars in which Bandra was steeped in yesterday, the St. Aloysius School paid its debt of gratitude to its promoter, Rev. M. Baptista. In recognition of the untiring zeal and labour the Rev. Father spent in raising the little primary school to its present status, the School Committee decided upon putting up in the school a portrait of the benefactor.

Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, Solicitor, performed the unveiling ceremony yesterday morning before a large gathering. He paid a glowing tribute to the pioneer of education among the poor fisher-folk of his parish, and recounted his herculean efforts in disseminating the 3 R's among his flock. Mr. Dias declared that the services of the Father was worthy of the memento given by the school.

The portrait was then unveiled and life-like representation of Fr. Baptista was looking down from the canvas. The work was executed by the famous artist, Mr. Trinidade, upon the special request of Mr. E. Henriques, Consulting Architect to Government.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent in Simla wires that Sir Basil Blackett has tendered his resignation, but it has not been accepted by Lord Irwin.—A. P.

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PANCH MAHALS AFTER THE FLOOD.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK.

(BY A PANCHMAHALIAN.)

Though the district of Panchmthals has suffered comparatively much less than the sister districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad, the damage done in this poor district is not inconsiderable looking to its poor population of primitive Bhills and Nayakadas and backward Kolis and Dharalas. The total rainfall in the three talukas Godhra, Kalol and Halol varied between 70 and 80 inches by the end of July last.

Since then the God Indra has not been idle and has added considerably many inches more during the month of September. In the talukas of Dohad and Jhalod, though the rainfall has not been so heavy, it has been sufficiently heavy to damage the maize crop in flat lands and in black soil. The maize crop has been further devastated by green locusts and Khapedi insects. Though the distress prevailing in this district has not been widely published in the newspapers owing to it being a backward district, the district has been made much poorer by enormous damage to houses and lands some cases, especially in the western part thereof.

FORMATION OF RELIEF COMMITTEE

On the return of Mr. Waman Mukadam from the Council session of Poona and of Dr. Maneklal from Broach where he was stranded owing to damage done to Railway lines, on the 7th August a mixed committee of officials and non-officials was formed with Mr. H. V. Braham, the Collector as President, Mr. Morarji Desai as the treasurer tnd Mr. Mukadam as Secretary. This committee was enlarged in its meeting of the 19th August, the present number being 57; at the same time the members divided themselves in taluka committees, for doing relief work in their respective talukas, under the guidance of the district committee. The District Committee elected in its meeting of the 30th August a small Managing Committee of 12 members including office bearers; this small committee being delegated with full powers of control and distribution of funds between the various taluka committees, but subject to the control of the Dsitrict Committee. The taluka committees have been given full authority for distribution of relief of destitute persons by free doles of grain, cloth, housing materials including corrugated iron sheets for roofing.

ASSISTANCE BY PANCHMAHALS.

It will not be here out of place to motion at this stage the little piece of service which the people of Godhra, Derol and Dohad were privileged to render to the stranded passengers of down Kathiawar Mail at Godhra station and to Railway passengers and station staff isolated at Baroda station. The passengers stranded at Godhra were housed and fed for three or four days by the Bania Mahajan of Godhra. At the same time cooked food and other stables were taken from Godhra to Baroda in carriages specially made to run for feeding the large number of people collected at Baroda station. This service is very little known outside, but was very much appreciated by the sufferers.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

It is universally acknowledged that money is the chief factor in all such works. It plays the prominent part. However useful important and beneficial the scheme may be it cannot be made successful without money. The Collector of Panchmahals had in his possession a sum of nearly 7 thousand rupees of the Famine Fund. With the consent of the gentlemen concerned the Collector was empowered to use this Fund for offering relief to flood stricken people of Panchmahals. The work of giving relief to the distressed began in real earnest. The Collector sent a telegram to the Central Relief Committee Bombay damanding Rs. 6,000 for distribution among the very poor and helpless for housing purposes. The Central Committee was kind enough to send the cheque immediately. Dohad people had collected immediately after the flood and before the formation of the District Committee for the relief of the poor of Panchmahals a sum of nearly 700 rupees.

Mr. Thakkar the President of the Committee, placed at the disposal of the District Committee that sum for the use of the district.

Mr. Chhaganlal Muzmundar of Jhalod had collected Rs. 500 for helping the relief work of Gujarat. He placed at the disposal of the District Committee a sum of Rs. 200.

Messrs. Panachand Khemchand, Maneklal Gandhi and others of Derol had collected a decent sum of nearly 4,000 for the relief in Gujarat and Gaekwar's towns and villages. Mr. Panachand Khemchand the President of that committee placed at the disposal of the District Committee a sum of Rs. 300 to be used in the Kalol Taluka and Rs. 100 to be used in the Halol Taluka.

Mr. Amulakhrai, the President of the Sewa Samiti of Godhra placed at the disposal of the District Committee the whole sum of Rs. 300 which it possessed. The District Committee organised house to house collection in Godhra through scouts of different institutions and collected Rs. 1,000.

The work of collecting funds for the relief in Panchmahals was taken up in the meeting of the District Committee and nearly Rs. 1,000 were contributed on the spot. The Collector, the President of the District Relief Committee contributed Rs. 500. The energetic teachers of the Vernacular Schools under the control of the District School Board have collected and are still collecting cash, corn and clothes for the distressed.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

The incessant rains of the last week of July played a great havoc not only with huts of the poor villagers and houses of the middle classes in urban areas but also with maize crop which is the staple crop of this district. The leaves of the maize plant turned yellow and the ears of maize will not thrive and ripen and produce the expected outturn for the family of the poor Bhil or an unfortunate Nayakda. The crop specially in the valleys and in black soil has completely failed. The periodical rains of August which have measured much, have been a great source of anxiety and will cause further damage, it is feared.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE RELIEF WORK.

It is a matter of great shame and sorrow that there are instances on the record of the District Committee to prove that fetile efforts were made by some to obstruct and hamper the work of the Committee. Mr. Chhaganlal Muzundar, a prominent worker of Jhalod, was asked by one gentleman to resign from the Committee and withdraw his co-operation in the Relief Work. Mr. Chhaganlal is one of the disciplined soldiers of Swaraj in Panch Mahals and it is impossible for any one to deviate him when once the party has decided to co-operate with officials so far as this work is concerned. Fortunately Panchmahal knows the value of workers and the people though backward understand the underlying object of the so called workers in adapting the policy of obstruction even in this noble wrok of humanity. It is to the credit of Panchmahals that obstructionists have hopelessly failed.

TAGAVI LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST

While the Revenue staff in the more affected Districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad have been loudly proclaiming to the people that the Tagavi advance in this season for the purchase of seeds, bullocks, etc. will bare no interest, the Revenue staff of this district have been telling people that the Tagavi will have the usual interest of 8 1/4 per cent. It is not understood why the Government have been so sluggish in intimating to the District Revenue officials their intentions of not charging any interest on these loans for one year. We hope that Government will lose no time in instructing the officials concerned and to make the fact widely known to the agriculturists in order that they may take full advantage of this concession.

WANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The wants of this District are various and they are more owing to unexpected calamity. It is to the credit of this backward district that all the workers of the Nationalist Party, including workers like Messrs. Thakkar, Mukadam, Dr. Maneklal and Purshotamdas Shah, are working in full co-operation with the Collector, Prant Officers, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in this calamity. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this mixed committee of officials and non-officials is able enough to cope with the situation. It can be safely said that in the whole of Panchmahals, Halol Taluka stands first so far as the flood damage is concerned; Vasvel, Ambali, Dankheda and such other villages on the bank of Dev River have enormously suffered. This is a proper time to remember the proverb "Prevention is better than cure"; Government will be doing a great service to humanity if they decide to change the sites of such villages. In the interest of humanity all such villages should be shifted from this risky place to some suitable safe sites. It is heard that people of these villages are also willing to change sites if Government make suitable arrangements. The Managing Committee should solve this problem to the satisfaction of the people concerned. It is better if Halol Taluka Relief Committee makes a move in this direction to enable the Managing Committee to take it up seriously. It is expected from the Government that they should under such extraordinary circumstances and in such cases of emergency and urgency do away with formality and formal procedure as far as possible.

Government have decided to help the needy poor people of Panchmahals by making a grant of timber free of charge. When Government have shown at this juncture their liberality one is tempted to make one request more that they should arrange to have Depots of timber at convenient places in the district wherefrom the needy should be allowed to take what they want. The District Committee has passed a resolution to this effect unanimously and it is heard that the Collector has moved the Government in this matter.

In conclusion though this district is not before the public eye as the woes of Kaira and Ahmedabad are much more exhaustive than ours, it should not be lost sight of that this poor district has been suffering from various calamities and difficulties from all sides for many years. Kaira and Ahmedabad have got enough vitality in them to withstand this calamity, but this poor district is hard hit by the last rain storm and it is hoped that both the Government and the Bombay Central Relief Committee will look at it with a tinely eye and help us according to their might and our needs.

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